

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMITTED TO REAL PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the United States has been, and will continue to be, committed to seeing real peace in the Middle East region. All Americans need to look at the daily events in that region with as full an understanding as possible of what is happening and why. For that purpose, I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my comments yesterday to the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee.

REMARKS BY HOUSE SPEAKER NEWT GINGRICH TO THE AMERICAN ISRAELI PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Speaker GINGRICH. Thank you very, much for that remarkable welcome. Although I must warn you that one of the dangers of Washington is you sit here and you listen to the kind of introduction that Bubba Mitchell just gave me, is that as you—as it builds, you start to get excited and you get forward to hearing from the person, and then you realize it's yourself, and there's a sort of immediate letdown. So—(laughter).

One of the nice things about working with Bubba is that you always end up looking better than you remembered as he explains whatever the role was. But it is—it's great to be here and to have a chance to be with you, and to be with Melvin. And I appreciate very much all the leadership, the team that has come together here. We work very closely with Howard Core (sp). And as I think many of you know, Arne Christenson, who is the speaker's chief of staff, has a long record. Where's Arne? He's down there. Let me also say that it's great to be back—I look out—I don't want to go through a long list of names and start forgetting people. Ed Levy, who first came to me, I think in 1978, and helped us because he saw a commercial on what was then a brand new innovation called the Superstation, and said this is a guy we want to support. Larry Weinberg, who's been a great friend, out in Los Angeles—we were with recently.

I'm told that Harriet Zimmerman, who really has been, from an Atlanta standpoint, terribly important, had a back problem and is not here. So I hope those of you—I'm going to try to give her a call, but I hope all of you—I saw Herb Schwartzman was with us a few minutes ago. And just so many friends from all over the country who have been part of the extended family. Many of you have heard me say this before, but it bears repeating, particularly for the younger, newer members. AIPAC is extraordinarily vital to all of American foreign policy. You are the—You are the only institution I know of at the grassroots level which in an effective, consistent manner supports the role of America in the entire world, helps members get to learn about the world. Congressman John Linder took a group again in January and began the process of getting them to realize the realities of power, the realities of distance, and the uniquenesses of Jerusalem and of the Israeli experience of democracy in the Middle Eastern context.

And so, far from the foreign aid program and American military programs somehow being burdened by our relationship with Israel, I believe it is fair to say, as a congressional leader, that without your hard work and your grassroots effort and your education programs, the entire foreign aid program would dramatically decline. And it is indeed the aid to the rest of the world which rides on the back of the work you do, and not the aid to Israel which in any way affects what we do around the world.

So what you're doing strengthens America by educating members of Congress into the importance of our international role and into the importance of leadership, and into the principles that are at the heart of the survival of freedom.

And that's what I want to talk about today, because we need a principled debate over honesty versus appeasement, over a willingness to tell the truth versus a consistent and deliberate slanting, over keeping your word versus breaking your word and then simply moving on with the new demand. And I think the debate is that simple.

There are military threats and intelligence threats, and I want to talk about them briefly. But I think there's a much deeper threat facing Israel today, and I want to spend more time on that topic. Let me talk first, though, briefly about the military threat.

We have an absolute obligation to our young men and women in uniform and to our allies around the world to provide the best defense that science and engineering can develop. And we must not allow lawyers and diplomats to cripple our missile defense by setting phony standards based on a phony deal. This is exactly what happened in the '20s and '30s in the Pacific when we signed agreements with the Japanese which they violated while we kept them. It's exactly what happened in Europe where the Allies signed agreements which the Germans broke while the Allies kept them. And I don't want to lose a city, I don't want to lose a single soldier, sailor, airman or airwoman or Marine because we relied on lawyers and diplomats when, in fact, our engineers and scientists could have gotten the job done.

I also think it is tremendously important to look at the recent Helsinki agreement and understand how dangerous it is because we don't live in a world where the most likely threat is Boris Yeltsin's government. Now, you don't have to suggest that diplomacy is an inadequate protector when you look at how shaky that government is.

But forget Russia. Assume Russia didn't exist. An agreement that says the Russians won't threaten us is irrelevant if the largest threat on the planet's from Iran. Now, I don't want some legalese by a bunch of diplomats and lawyers, with Russians, preventing us from providing over Tel Aviv or providing over an American air base, or providing over an American expeditionary force, the finest technology that science and engineering can develop. We can defeat Iranian missiles if we allow our scientists and engineers to our job and if we work with the Arrow Program and Israel; and if we pay attention to capability, not promises.

I also believe we have to be honest about terrorism. Terrorism is not impossible to defeat, but it requires a couple of things. It requires a bigger investment in human intelligence. It requires a commitment to placing

people for a very long periods of time in very dangerous areas. It requires a deep commitment to keep secrets in the United States so people don't get killed because they're risking their lives to penetrate terrorist organizations while people back here babble. It requires principles that say, "If you're a terrorist, you should not expect to live very long." It requires a commitment to preemptive strikes when we deem them appropriate, to avoid weapons of mass destruction. And it requires a willingness to focus energy and resources on weak states, like Sudan, as a warning to stronger states not to mess with the forces of democracy and freedom.

Ronald Reagan understood the power of strength to multiply itself, which is why, when the United States Navy shot down two Libyan aircraft, the United States's sense of being insecure disappeared. And across the planet, people began to back off and realized we were determined. And we have to be prepared to use our strength, not just talk about it. And we need to be prepared to say, "No state terrorism will go unpunished on this planet, and we will take on those states that use terrorism as a tool."

Look, I take the military threat seriously. And most years, I would have come and focused on that. But I really want to break some new ground here today intellectually and talk about something which, interestingly, I mentioned first at the Foreign Diplomat School in Beijing a week ago, and that's the concept of information warfare and information diplomacy as the necessary new tools of the 21st century.

Now, many of you have read or seen things about information warfare, which all too often is defined by the military too narrowly in terms of computer systems and all that stuff.

I originally began working on information warfare in the early 1980s, based on the concept that with CNN in every living room on the planet in real time, you could lose the war on television, even if you won it on the battlefield. And the great challenge we face is that Arafat and the forces of terrorism are in a coalition, engaged in an information warfare campaign against Israel, a campaign in which the American news media is serving as the witting or unwitting ally of Arafat.

And if you want to see how successful—and I think this is, frankly, the fault of the Israeli government and the American government for not recognizing with sufficient intellectual rigor the new nature of the world in the information age. And I do not mean that as an attack on either President Clinton or Prime Minister Netanyahu, but I mean it as an institutional criticism of all of us. We are now in a world where our opponents plan long campaigns, campaigns that are vicious, dishonest and that exploit our vulnerabilities. We react to each incident. So something happens which they've thought through and moves the game a half-step their way, and we react only momentarily, then we forget. Then something happens and we react, and then something happens. And it's definition creep.

Consider the difference—you know, Marianne and I were in Israel weeks before the signing of the Oslo Accords. And while the secret agreement in Oslo took the world by surprise, in the weeks before it occurred there was a genuine sense of hope, a seed that something might happen.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Israel stood in a strong position in the region. Iraq had been shattered militarily by the Americans and the coalition forces. Syria, Israel's foe to the north, had lost its patron, the Soviet Union. While terrorists continued to operate out of Syria's vassal's state, Lebanon, Jordan seemed poised for a closer relationship with Israel. And the hope for progress, if not a breakthrough, with the Palestinians seemed very real.

Several weeks later, the Oslo Accords were announced to the world, and the ceremony on the White House lawn seemed to foreshadow a new era of hope and peace. I remember being in a meeting with Arafat in the Capitol and thinking maybe this truly is a breakthrough, maybe something real will happen. I stand before you today at a far more somber time. Today Israel is not enduring a cold peace. Israel is enduring war by other means. And that's what we're faced with.

And it's important to understand exactly what is happening in the Middle East. Israel's enemies in the region are attempting to achieve through terror and coordinated propaganda what their armies could not achieve in battle—the defeat of Israel. Their active accomplice in this campaign is Israel's so-called "partner" in the peace process, Yasser Arafat. What Arafat has failed to live up to is clear. More than three years after Oslo, he still has not fulfilled his promise to amend the PLO Charter and remove its call for the destruction of Israel.

And let me emphasize this for a second. How can you have a partner, who three years after the beginning of the partnership is still calling for your destruction? How can you treat seriously, how can the American government claim any possible sense of moral equality between a genuine democracy seeking peace at the risk of lives of its citizens, and a force which after three years has refused to renounce the destruction of Israel?

Arafat's most recent excuse, in a long career of excuses, is that Israel doesn't have a written Constitution. And, of course, neither does Great Britain. But that's not the point. Presumably, Arafat knew that before he signed the Oslo Accord. The fact is, we should not tolerate his making excuses. We should demand he keep his word, which he gave in Oslo three years ago.

But far more damaging than words have been actions. It is clear that Arafat has been unwilling to control terror. In the 3½ years since Oslo, over 230 Israelis have been killed in terrorist attacks, including the recent bombing of a Tel Aviv cafe that killed four Israelis and wounded 42. And notice the total lack of symmetry. Israel builds housing on empty land. Terrorists kill Israelis. Israel is to blame. A total lack of balance, a total lack of symmetry. And Arafat's involvement and responsibility in tolerating the existence of terrorism is clear. Far from just failing to act decisively in stopping terrorism, Arafat's recent actions have amounted to a green light for those who would kill and maim innocent civilians to achieve their political aims.

On March 7th, Arafat met with representatives of Hamas and three other radical groups that reject the peace process. Now remember, the people who accept the peace process have not given up their claim to destroy Israel, but the people who don't even like the peace process while destroying Israel are the ones we're talking about. These are the harder line of the hard line. Because it's important not to kid yourselves. There is at the present time no visible evidence of any serious commitment to a true peace in which Israel lives in peace and security and freedom in the region.

But here's what Arafat did. On March 10th, having met three days earlier with leaders of

Hamas, he released from prison the head of Hamas military wing—the exact opposite of what he should have been doing. The number one goal of the Palestinians should have been to end the terrorism so Israel could negotiate in security and comfort that it had a neighbor that cared about its lives, and Arafat has taken the opposite position. As tensions rose throughout March, Arafat did not use his public statements or his security forces to diminish the threat. Instead, he sinisterly raised the possibility of spontaneous outbreaks of terror that might occur if Israel did not change its policies. On March 21, a Tel Aviv cafe experienced such a spontaneous outbreak of violence. When the smoke cleared, four Israelis were dead, 42 wounded.

And what is the latest so-called "provocation" of which Israel is guilty? What has it done to make it responsible for the most recent spate of terrorism? Israel has begun the construction of a housing development on a barren hilltop in Jerusalem, situated between two existing Jewish neighborhoods. Israel is guilty of building on land owned by Jews within the boundaries of the city that every Israeli government, and the Congress of the United States, has recognized as Israel's eternal, undivided capital.

Let me be clear: Har Homa is not, as the media attempt to insist, a "settlement." It is a Jewish neighborhood in the city Israel has chosen as her capital. And let me say, I hope that no official of the American government, at any level, anywhere uses the term "settlement" to describe a legitimate housing development of the people of Israel. While Arafat ignores his commitments to change the PLO Charter and control terrorism, Israel is flogged in the international community for not making unilateral concessions beyond the demands of the Oslo Accord. As the columnist Saul Singer has said, "Israel is being asked to unilaterally abide by Oslo-Plus, while the Palestinians feel free to act as if they had signed Oslo-Minus." That is wrong, and we should reject that formulation. Every friend of Israel must recognize that her future does not rest solely on military preparedness and diplomatic toughness. It rests on how Israel and her friends combat a focused, coordinated campaign of propaganda to vilify Israel in the international community and through the worldwide media. When the American news media shows a rioting crowd and attributes the violence to Israel's decision on Har Homa, they undermine Israel's security.

When the American news media misrepresents the facts, speaking of Har Homa as a Jewish settlement in, quote, "Arab East Jerusalem," they undermine Israel's security.

And let me note that Charles Krauthammer, two weeks ago, wrote the definitive column on the falsehoods that I saw as recently as yesterday on the American television networks as they talked once again about "Arab East Jerusalem" which is false and should be opposed and complained about every single time it is used.

And frankly, when the Clinton-Gore administration treats with moral equivalence Palestinian violence and Israeli housing, they undermine Israel's security. There should be no question of any pressure on the Israeli government to make any concessions until Arafat has met the demands of 3½ years ago in Oslo, and the burden should be placed by the American government on Arafat and the Palestinian Authority to keep the word they already gave 3½ years ago before a word is said to Israel.

Let me try to formulate this as clearly as I can for a minute, because I think this—I think this is—no, there's core principle here that we have forgotten, that Ronald Reagan understood brilliantly because he had

learned it from Winston Churchill. It is extraordinarily dangerous to confuse the aggressor and the victim. It is extraordinarily dangerous to confuse the terrorist and the democracy. It is extraordinarily dangerous to always impose the burden on those who are your friends because you're too timid to tell the truth to those who are your enemies.

Ever since Beirut, the press has been increasingly willing to cover Israel with a bias and on a one-sided manner. We can't afford 10 more years of systematic misinformation in which somehow the Palestinians are always innocent, they are always totally free of guilt, they're always trying hard, their weakness becomes the excuse for their failure, their inability to deliver is proof of why they need further assistance, their willingness to scream loudly is proof of why they need to be pacified, and nothing is demanded of them.

While Israel, an open society with a free political system and honest elections, is somehow gradually drug into the mud so that any legitimate domestic activity of a free people becomes attackable, while any secret, sinister terrorism of a people who live in fear becomes defensible. And that's what is happening in the world today, and this is, I believe, the most desperate moment for Israel since Yom Kippur in 1973.

I think there are three principles that we need to impose. First, never allow a wedge to be driven between the United States and Israel. (Cheers, applause.) Second, hold Yasser Arafat to his promises. And third, take an active role in combating the false images of Israel in the press. Let me—let me very briefly explain what I mean.

First of all, we should never allow a wedge to be driven between the two democracies. And we certainly should not allow that wedge to be driven by those who condone and sustain terrorism.

Now, I was very disappointed—and we sent a letter expressing in advance our disappointment—that the United States would attend a conference convened by Yasser Arafat in March in Gaza, a conference that explicitly excluded Israel. I hope this administration will make clear that it will never again, ever attend a one-sided, anti-Israeli conference to the exclusion of Israel. If Israel can't be in the room, why should America walk in and teach the Arab world that they don't need to deal with Israel?

You know, last year we—last Congress we passed the legislation to move our embassy to Jerusalem. And certainly, one of the most moving moments, I think of my entire life, was the ceremony we had in the Rotunda at which Prime Minister Rabin—it was the last time I saw him—celebrated the 3000th anniversary of the founding of Jerusalem by King David. And you had the sense there that you were touching history in the deepest and most real sense. And if you've never read his speech that day, I would really commend it to you. It made the loss of his assassination much deeper and much more painful. I think it's important that the United States simply and unequivocally, as we have in the Congress, that we recognize the undivided unity of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, period, and end all this, I think fantasy on the part of the Palestinians that if only they make enough noise and have enough terrorism, somehow they will win diplomatically what they lost militarily. And I think we need to end any question of that and say within that framework of your accepting the existence of Israel and the unity of Jerusalem, peace can be found. But without those two steps, there can't in the long run be peace in the region.

Next week I will introduce a resolution with Dick Gephardt to recognize the 30th anniversary of the unification of Jerusalem. The message of the resolution is clear: The

United States Congress believes in one Jerusalem never again divided. It is the united capital of Israel.

While remaining unified with our democratic partner, we need to hold Yasser Arafat to his promises. The United States must force Arafat to choose. He must choose honest involvement in the peace process or clear hostility with the United States of America. The United States House will do its part. Congressman Jon Fox has informed me that he is drafting a resolution calling upon Arafat to keep his commitments now with no more excuses.

Finally, I urge every one of you, and all of your friends, to become a watchdog in the information warfare that is undermining Israel. Every time you see an article that refers to "settlements," write a letter to the editor. If you know the publisher, call them. If you know the editor, call them. If you don't know the reporter, get to know them by calling them. Every time you hear—you look at "Arab East Jerusalem," pick up the phone and call. We must become militant in defeating the effort by media to defeat that which cannot be defeated militarily, and that is precisely what the Palestinians are trying to do today, is to use the military to gain—the media to gain what they could never gain on the battlefield. And it takes the vigilance of individual Americans to stand up to that kind of pressure. And I believe it would take six months or a year and you would never again see those phrases, you would never again see that kind of bias, and we would have reeducated the American news media.

You know, this is a challenging period, but it's not a hopeless period. I had the opportunity about 10 days ago to be with the young men and women of the 2nd Infantry Division of the border with North Korea. My dad served in the Korean War. He was a career infantryman; spent 27 years in the Army. It was a marvelous thing at 6:30 in the morning to be with young men and women willing to risk their lives for freedom. It was an amazing thing to realize that 20 miles away, the 13 million people of Seoul, Korea were getting up in the morning, creating wealth, living prosperous lives, with a free press, chaotic, wide-open political system and all the values that, frankly, are what we're really about.

Similarly, all of you who have ever visited Israel, who have ever seen units of the Israeli defense forces, who have ever talked to the young men and women, or as you get as old as I am, you talk to the older men and women who tell you about when they were younger men and women. We can win the information struggle just as decisively as we have in the past won military struggles, if we will engage as civilian warriors, if you will, as information warriors. If we will be prepared to be militant and direct and clear, I believe in a year we will be in a different environment. The burden will clearly be on those it should be on: on Egypt to provide a positive, legitimate leadership role in favor of peace, instead of, frankly, the current terribly unsatisfactory role Egypt has chosen; on Arafat to have kept his word to lock up the terrorists, to police the area; on all of us who believe in decency to bring pressure to bear on Syria to get to a peaceful Lebanon and to get to a reasonable relationship. We don't have to fear. The coalition that defeated the Soviet empire, ended the Cold War and liberated a third of the planet is more than capable of sustaining democracy and freedom and achieving security. But we have to be prepared and we have to be willing to tell the truth, to insist on the truth, and to go nose-to-nose with any who by their propaganda and their disinformation would threaten the survival of our closest ally in

the region and would threaten the survival of millions of decent people who ask only that they be allowed to pursue happiness, live in freedom, and have their children grow up in security.

Thank you. Good luck, and God bless you.

IN RECOGNITION OF PATRICIA A. MEAD

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Patricia A. Mead, whose lifetime of entrepreneurialism, fine business sense, volunteer service, civic action, and nonprofit leadership has earned her the respect and admiration of her peers.

Pat started Metro Relocation Services in 1971, the first independent relocation company in the world. She eventually merged this company into Realty One, where she served as president of Corporate Relocation Services, a division with a staff of 30 that produced revenues of \$275,000,000 per year.

Pat has been generous with her time and expertise, and over the years involved herself with many organizations including: Recovery Resources, American Lung Association; Cleveland Opera; Cleveland Branch of the English-Speaking Union where she chaired the Shakespeare Recitation Competition; Cleveland Rotary Club; YWCA where she was named Woman of Achievement, Federation for Community Planning; Cleveland Ad Club; Junior Achievement; Friends of the Cleveland Library; Better Business Bureau, and Cleveland Ballet. Pat also served on the board of COSE and the board of trustees and executive committee of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, chairing their first executive network committee.

Pat is also a longtime member of the Women's City Club. She served on the board of trustees as vice president of membership and operations as well as numerous committees. She created the Executive Women's Network. Pat served as president of Cleveland Women's City Club Foundation for 2 years.

On May 23, 1997, Pat will receive the Margaret A. Ireland Award from the Cleveland Women's City Club. The award has been given each year since 1963 to local women who have achieved special stature because of their contributions in civic, social, and community service. They exemplify the leadership, commitment, and personal achievements of the award namesake.

Let us join the Cleveland Women's City Club in recognizing the talent, versatility, dedication, breadth of interest, and leadership exercised by Patricia A. Mead. Cleveland is better for her efforts.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 9, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

There is surprisingly little pressure from constituents on Members of Congress to act on campaign finance reform, even though we have daily revelations of egregious excesses. The growing sense in American politics today is that dollars speak louder than ideas, access is bought and sold, challengers and third parties are often drowned out, and many of the best people are discouraged from running because of the fundraising burden.

PROBLEMS WITH SYSTEM

Campaign finance reform is a constant game of catch-up, with excesses followed by reforms followed by new ways to get around the reforms. The present campaign finance laws passed two decades ago have been simply overwhelmed by a flood of money—more than \$2 billion in the last election—and with every election the problem gets worse. The laws are more loophole than law, and politicians defend their practices by resorting to legal mumbo-jumbo.

Political campaigning has become distorted. Members spend large amounts of time making phone calls to raise money and attending fundraisers, which means a lot of time with people who already support them and too little time with ordinary voters who have not decided how to vote. So the system drives a wedge between the elected representatives and those they represent. When politicians become preoccupied with raising campaign money, that also crowds out other activities like writing laws and thinking about public policy.

Those who contribute money are very concerned about a "shakedown" atmosphere. They often feel they cannot get their view across unless they contribute generously to politicians they may dislike. The common feature of the great debates in Congress over the last few years—including health care reform, clean water, telecommunications, and regulatory changes—is that they were all awash with money. Members used these debates skillfully to get money from people who were interested in certain legislative outcomes.

The rising flood of money that flows into campaigns undermines public trust. Nothing is more important in our democracy today than the restoration of public confidence in the integrity of the political system. To many Americans it is money, not ideas and not principles, that reigns supreme in our political system. Many people tell me the political process is run by special interest groups, powerful organizations, and foreign donors, so they see little reason to vote. Cynicism is always the worst enemy of democracy and it has certainly been strengthened by the campaign finance system.

Getting campaign reform is terribly difficult. The blunt fact is that most Members of Congress and both political parties prefer the system under which they were elected over some untested scheme that might replace it. Moreover, it is very difficult to devise a system that will reduce the role of special interest money in politics and still not trample on constitutional rights to express political views. It is easy to be cynical and assume that nothing will happen on reform, but we really do have a chance to break the cycle of fundraising that demeans our politicians and our political system.

CURRENT SYSTEM

Some progress in campaign finance reform has been made in recent years. After the Watergate scandals, Congress instituted public financing of presidential campaigns, limits on contributions, and more disclosure of where money comes from. These were major and important changes. But it is clear the reforms did not go far enough, and means were devised to get around existing law.

The current system is plagued by: rapidly rising costs, driven largely by the growing importance and cost of television in campaigns; major reliance on special interest money; less competitive elections because of the imbalance in resources between incumbents and challengers; and a host of loopholes through which individuals and groups seek influence. These include: "bundling", which involves the collection of checks for a specific candidate by an intermediate agent; "soft money", money that may indirectly influence federal elections but is raised and spent outside the purview of federal laws; and "independent expenditures" which allow unlimited spending by groups to communicate with voters for or against a candidate so long as there is no coordination with the candidate. To illustrate the extent of these loopholes, the amount of soft money raised by both parties in recent elections has tripled in four years from \$88 million in 1992 to \$263 million in 1996.

REFORMS

I believe that reform has to move forward step by step. That's why it is very important for the congressional inquiries into White House fundraising and congressional campaigns to proceed. I favor hearings with the broadest scope. Many Hoosiers tell me the real scandal is not how the law is broken but what's legal under the present system. Congressional hearings can illuminate the problems and help us enact legislation to solve them.

A principal aim of a campaign finance bill must be to create the conditions for more equal competition for more offices, and that could include easier access to television time for candidates. We should also close the loopholes in the current law on bundling, soft money, and independent expenditures. We should look at public financing for federal elections, which I personally support, and limit the role of political action committees. Certainly disclosure of spending in politics has to be broadened and speeded up, and penalties for overstepping the line should be made harsher and immediate. The Federal Election Commission must be more aggressive and vigilant in enforcing the election law.

CONCLUSION

Our failure to have effective campaign finance laws in this country represents a major failure in American public policy. We have a campaign finance system today that is gradually eroding the public's trust and confidence. It is a slow-motion crisis, but it is a crisis.

As we try to reform the system, we must not let the perfect be the enemy of good. It is not possible to enact a perfect, sweeping campaign finance reform bill today and perhaps not in the future. But the worst abuses can be dealt with one by one. We simply must keep at it and address the problems and plug the loopholes in the law as they become evident. A long journey begins with a single step.

**CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT DIX
RETIREES FROM AIR FORCE
AFTER 24 YEARS; A DISTINGUISHED
CAREER IN ACTIVE
DUTY, RECRUITING, AND RE-
SERVES**

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chief M. Sgt. Ronald W. Dix

upon his retirement and to ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Chief Dix for his 24 years of service and for his symbolic representation of all that is good about our Armed Forces, and particularly those of the U.S. Air Force and Air National Guard.

Chief Dix was on active duty with the Air Force from September 5, 1961 to September 4, 1965, serving as protocol NCO at Wheelus AFB, Tripoli, Libya and at Lindsay Air Station, Weisbaden, Germany. During this time, Chief Dix was also a member of the 37th Air Defense Missile Squadron at Kinchloe AFB, Sault St. Marie, MI.

In January 1978, he joined the Air National Guard, accepting an assignment in the Base Preparedness Office. In 1981, he was reassigned to active duty as a recruiter. Chief Dix was instrumental in attracting and inspiring young men and women to join the Air Guard in serving to their country. In 1984, he was assigned as training NCO in the Civil Engineer Squadron of the 174th Fighter Wing and participated in many overseas deployments.

During his final time with the New York Air National Guard, Chief Dix served as the facilities manager for the entire Hancock Field Air National Guard Base. Some of his decorations for meritorious service include: the Air Force Good Conduct Medal, the Air Force Achievement Medal with four devices, the Air Reserves Meritorious Service Medal with five devices, the National Defense Service, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Air Force Overseas Long and Short Tour Ribbon, the Air Force Longevity Service Award, the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, the New York State Commendation Medal, and the New York Conspicuous Service Cross.

Upon completion of such exemplary service to our Nation, I commend Chief Dix and wish him well in retirement.

**A TRIBUTE HONORING LEO K.
FARRALL, III**

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to the life and legacy of one of Charles County's finest individuals, Mr. Leo K. Farrell, III who recently passed away on Feb. 13, 1997 after a bout with cancer.

Mr. Speaker, there are multiple ways to recognize the impact of an individual. Society often dictates one's worth by professional accomplishments, personal credentials, and how much wealth one has accumulated. Although, these are often the gauges by which we sometimes measure one another, these standards are often ephemeral compared to the commitment of family and community, and the regard peers cast on an individual. It has been noted that the true measure of an individual's success is in the number of people he or she calls "friend." In either category, L.K. Farrall was a success.

In 1979, Mr. Farrall opened the doors of the very first L.K. Farrall Realtors, Ltd. To date, his efforts and energy matured to four additional offices in the southern Maryland region, employing over 175 people. Mr. Farrall labored to build his company not only through

the avenues of sales but its service to the surrounding communities. According to his close friend Delegate Van Mitchell, Mr. Farrall had a saying "You can get everything in life you want . . . if you help enough people get what they want." His selfless emphasis on others and his love for his family and community are remembered in testimonials from friends and colleagues which appear in a tribute in the April newsletter for the Charles County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Farrall served as a member of the Charles County Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors; he was the former chairman of the Charles County Economic Development Commission, a member of the Naval Industrial Alliance, and a generous contributor to Special Olympics, Habitat for Humanity, and to the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, it was through his giving that he gained, and through his example and his leadership that others learned to love and respect him. Charles County Commissioner William Daniel Mayer noted: "as a friend you knew L.K. would always be there for you. he was unassuming. He shunned the limelight and took as much joy in your success as if it was his own. It is a privilege to have grown up with, to have worked with, and to have shared L.K. His wry wit, unflinching loyalty, love of family and a sincere dedication to his community will be missed. We must all be grateful that we had, even for a short time, L.K."

Mr. Farrall is survived by his wife, Judy and two beautiful daughters. Although, Mr. Farrall passed away at the very young age of 51, his life and legacy will continue to serve as an example to others in southern Maryland because of his leadership and compassion for others.

I ask the Speaker and all my colleagues to join me in saluting the life of Mr. Leo K. Farrall, III and extend with me condolences to the Farrall family and the employees of his company.

**TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM EDWARD
GLOVER**

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer tribute today to a tireless public servant and advocate of the elderly in southeast Alabama, Mr. William Glover.

William Glover retires this year from his post as executive director of the Southern Alabama Regional Council on Aging in Dothan. This vital organization sponsors the Area Agency on Aging and the Medicaid Waiver Program in a seven county area of the Wiregrass. Mr. Glover has been the executive director since the Alabama Regional Council on Aging's founding in 1986.

William Glover's name has become synonymous with voluntarism and compassion for the elderly in south Alabama. Through his years of service, he has been instrumental in benchmark efforts like the acquisition of 52 vans, badly needed for elderly transportation programs, and the establishment of the Older Americans' Day celebration which is now in its eighth year with some 3,000 persons in annual attendance.

Mr. Glover's interest in the welfare of the aging shows no limit as he has worked closely

with private enterprise, civic and local organizations to provide services where Federal or State funds were not available. His activities range from working on an elderly housing plan with AARP, to assisting utility companies in affording vulnerable senior citizens with reduced rates.

A member of numerous area health and elderly advisory boards, William Glover was inducted into the Alabama Senior Citizens Hall of Fame in 1993. To be sure, he leaves his successor with a very large pair of shoes to fill. Knowing William, I'm convinced that his concern for our seniors and community will not end with his retirement. I congratulate him for a remarkable career of selfless generosity, and I wish he and his family the very best in the years ahead.

CHINESE SALES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION THREATEN AMERICAN TROOPS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Chinese have exported, in violation of international law, weapons of mass destruction to terrorist states, including Iran. These actions have contributed to regional instability and pose a significant potential threat to American Armed Forces.

As we all know, it is American troops, whether as part of a U.N. force, an Allied mission, or operating independently which are called upon to quell regional conflicts. The strong correlation between the volatility of a region, the deployment of weapons of mass destruction, and the likelihood of U.S. troop involvement may culminate in American suffering and deaths when the tension in these areas boils over. The weapons of mass destruction, which China has willfully placed in irresponsible hands, could claim the lives of tens of thousands of American troops involved in one of the world's dangerous hot spots.

The Chinese persist in selling weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear technologies to Iran. According to a recent Washington Post report, China has been selling to Iran the equipment required to convert uranium into weapons grade material. With China's technical and scientific support, Iran will be capable of deploying nuclear weapons within 5 years.

According to a March 8, 1996 Washington Post, "China is also engaged in selling massive quantities of chemicals used in the production of nerve gas and chemical weapons to Iran." The influx of Chinese technology is helping to fuel the most active chemical weapons program in the Third World. United States Government analysts say that Iran's ambitious long-term aim is to develop an indigenous capability to produce each of the chemical ingredients of powerful poison gases, as well as to construct all of its own equipment to produce the finished weapons.

The Department of Defense has already responded to this growing chemical and biological threat, by approving a plan to vaccinate all U.S. Armed Forces personnel against anthrax, a germ warfare agent. Unfortunately, the chemical weapons being supplied by China to

Iran involve even more dangerous chemicals and nerve agents. Relations between Iran and the U.S. remain hostile.

The Chinese also provide weapons of mass destruction to Pakistan, which, due to ongoing tensions with India, is another source of concern. If in 1995, the Director of Central Intelligence stated that "the arms race between India and Pakistan poses perhaps the most probable prospect for future use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. Pakistan already has enough nuclear material to make a dozen nuclear warheads, and India has a much larger nuclear arsenal."

In 1996, in an obvious violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and Federal law, China sold ring magnets to Pakistan. These 5,000 ring magnets are used in gas centrifuges to enrich uranium which can be used for construction of nuclear weapons. However, soon after this treaty violation, the Clinton administration determined that China would not be sanctioned stating that China had reaffirmed its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation.

Despite this promise, however, China sold a special industrial furnace to an unsafeguarded nuclear facility in Pakistan, and high level Chinese officials planned to submit false documentation related to the sale.

The practice of selling weapons of mass destruction is just one more example of China's disregard for the value of human life. The Daily Gazette, one of my hometown newspapers, captured the true nature of China in a recent editorial entitled "New China Policy Needed" when it stated, "The Chinese government persecutes political dissidents, Buddhists, Christians, pregnant women, orphan girls, labor activists and anyone else who declines to toe the party line * * * It pledges to reverse the democratization of Hong Kong, and has threatened to go to war over Taiwan. It moves no closer toward liberty and democracy, but it does get richer. Armed with nuclear weapons, it is clearly the most dangerous country in the world * * * As long as China remains totalitarian, and no matter how capitalist it becomes, it will likely remain not just an oppressor of its own people but a threat to peace." The United States can no longer continue to implicitly approve of China's weaponry sales and other abuses of international law by accepting China's routine and transparent denials of wrongdoing. It is time to revise our China policy in such a way that makes it unacceptable for China to engage in reckless activities, including those that threaten the lives of the young men and women who serve in America's Armed Forces.

ON CORY DUNN'S ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Cory Dunn of North Olmsted, OH, who will be honored this month for his recent attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work, and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit

badges, 12 of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving; first aid; citizenship in the community; citizenship in the Nation; citizenship in the world; personal management of time and money; family life; environmental science; and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the scouting law, which holds that he must be: trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only 2 percent of all boys entering scouting achieve this rank.

Cory's Eagle project was the restoration of a trail and opening of an outdoor clearing suited to contemplation and peace for parishioners of John Knox Presbyterian Church, his parents' parish.

My fellow colleagues, let us join boy Scouts of America Troop 53 in recognizing and praising Cory for his achievement.

DRUGS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 2, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DRUGS IN AMERICA—A REPORT CARD

A few weeks ago, the White House unveiled the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy. The 1997 strategy is noteworthy because for the first time the federal government specifically identifies education and prevention as the most effective approaches to reducing illicit drug use. I agree with this emphasis, especially with the need to educate young Americans about the dangers posed by illegal substance abuse. I recently began meetings with community leaders in southern Indiana to discuss how we can work together toward a drug-free Indiana.

DANGERS OF OVERLOOKING THE PROBLEM

Opinion polls show that most Americans, including Hoosiers, rank problems such as the budget deficit, the future of social security, even bad roads, ahead of worries about drugs. These are all serious issues, but we downplay the drug problem at our peril.

You may remember the "just say no" campaign of a few years ago. Anti-drug messages were prominent in our government, media, and schools, and usage dropped. But starting about 1990 we stopped paying enough attention to the problem. In some ways, the drug problem is getting worse today.

GOOD NEWS

Fewer Americans are using illegal drugs today than a decade ago. In 1985, there were some 23 million regular drug users. Today, we've almost halved that number to about 13 million. The overall number of cocaine users has dropped to about 1.4 million, down from 5.7 million in 1985. Drug-related murders fell 25 percent during the same period.

REVERSAL OF PROGRESS

Since 1991, though, drug use has increased again. I am especially worried that this increase is concentrated among young people.

Currently, more than 1 in 10 young people in America are regular users of illicit drugs—that's double the rate of just five years ago. Marijuana use is especially widespread. In the average class of 25 eighth graders, 5 have tried it.

The bad news is not just about marijuana. We have seen a dramatic rise in regular use of all sorts of so-called "hard" drugs, including stimulants such as cocaine and inhalants such as glue, paint, and lighter fluid. Use of LSD is at its highest recorded level. There are now about 2.7 million "hardcore" drug users in America, more than triple the number in 1991. These "hardcore" addicts are the ones most likely to commit crimes to obtain drugs.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY DRUGS

Some people say that a little experimenting with drugs can't cause any harm. They are wrong.

For example, today's marijuana is 2 to 5 times more powerful than a generation ago. Every reputable scientific study concludes that marijuana use impairs judgment and learning and hurts the heart, lungs, and other organs. Perhaps most damaging, evidence shows that marijuana can be a "gateway" to stronger drugs. A teenager who smokes marijuana is 79 times more likely to have an addictive problem later in life.

Over 25,000 people die every year in America from causes related to illegal drugs. Drugs are involved in over half of the murder and violent crime in this country. Children who use drugs are much more likely to drop out of school. One-quarter of America's trillion-dollar health bill each year is drug-related. Abuse of illegal drugs costs businesses an estimated \$60 billion each year in lost productivity due to absenteeism, accidents, and medical claims.

EROSION OF ATTITUDES

Why are more people using drugs? The simple answer is: attitudes. In recent years, there has been a significant erosion of our negative attitude towards drugs.

1. Social approval

When a society sends the message that drug abuse is wrong—as we did a decade ago—drug use declines. When it fails to send this message, drug abuse rises—as it has since 1990. Leaders in Washington and throughout the country stopped speaking out enough on the dangers of drugs. The recent efforts in Arizona and California to legalize marijuana for "medicinal" purposes—which I oppose—send exactly the wrong message to our young people.

2. Perception of risk

There is another, related factor: perception of risk. Kids will not stop using drugs unless they understand the real physical dangers drug cause. Last year in Boston, Massachusetts 50,000 people attended a so-called rally supporting the legalization of marijuana. On the same day, a few blocks away, an anti-drug rally drew only 500. We are clearly failing in our duty to educate the younger generation about the dangers of drugs, and to express our disapproval of them.

SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

Some argue that we focus on education and prevention at the expense of cracking down on drug suppliers. We do need to fight the drug supply, and I have supported steps to penalize both domestic and foreign drug producers and dealers. But we should recognize that as long as Americans are willing to spend billions of dollars a year on illicit drugs, the traffickers and pushers will find ways to meet that demand.

CONCLUSION—RESOURCES SHOULD MATCH RHETORIC

I am pleased that our 1997 National Strategy emphasizes education and prevention.

The old adage says "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." When it comes to drugs, for each dollar we spend on prevention, we save seven dollars in crime, health, and welfare costs. And the moral benefit of saving our young people from the scourge of drugs is incalculable.

Nevertheless, while we have increased the federal anti-drug budget to more than \$15 billion for 1997, over two-thirds of this is going to international and domestic efforts to stop supply. We should allocate more resources to our top priority of demand reduction.

The real irony of the drug problem, then, is that we know what to do about it—but we're not doing it, or not doing enough of it. It is encouraging that education and prevention are the top priorities of our national strategy. We should make them our top priorities in southern Indiana, too.

SOLVAY, NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL BAND WINS TOP HONORS IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE MUSIC FESTIVAL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Solvay, New York High School band and jazz combo for their first place honors at the national American Heritage Music Festival.

This dedicated group of 76 musicians traveled to Washington on Friday, April 4 and competed against bands from all over the Nation. The jazz band and the high school band each won separate first place awards.

Solvay High School won the award for best overall performance and both bands received scores above 90, putting them in the highest category for their performances.

The event that made Solvay's performance unique came in the middle of the concert band's slow song, where the musicians put down their instruments to sing. This added theatrical touch impressed the judges, and invigorated spectators. Indeed, when this talented group arrived back in Solvay, with police cars and fire engines escorting them to the high school where they received their heroes welcome, parents and classmates cheered, still displaying the excitement of the competition.

Our central New York community is proud of the hard work and dedication displayed by the Solvay bands.

Congratulations to the 76 members of the Solvay High School concert band and jazz combo for their impressive achievement.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THIELE KAOLIN

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the founding of one of the 10th District of Georgia's most important employers—Thiele Kaolin Co.

Thiele Kaolin was chartered on October 22, 1946, and began operations on January 1, 1947. Thiele employs more than 500 Georgians, most of whom live in the 10th District.

Thiele employs these Georgians in the mining of kaolin, which is used primarily as an additive for paper products. The glossy look and feel of the magazines you read comes from kaolin. Thiele sends kaolin to many places in America and other countries and is one of the largest exporters through the port of Savannah.

Thiele is a valuable and responsible member of the State and local community through its support of the Adopt-a-School Program, local recreation league teams for all ages, community volunteer fire departments, fine arts appreciation programs, and generous charitable contributions to churches, schools, various civic and health related organizations, and colleges and universities throughout the State.

Thiele is more than just an employer. Thiele is more than just a source of tax revenue for government. Thiele is more than just a business. Thiele is part of the community. Thiele is family. As they celebrate their 50th anniversary, I salute a community member, a family member, Thiele Kaolin Co.

QUIPS CAPTURE STATE CROWN

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association Class AA Men's Basketball Champions, the Aliquippa High School Quips.

Located in Beaver County in the once thriving steel town of Aliquippa, the players of this team demonstrated the strength, character, and rich tradition that embodies the people of their hometown. This marks the fourth time in the school's history and the third time in eight seasons that the Quips have been crowned State champions in men's basketball. They finished the season with a record of 28-3.

Led by senior point guard and cocaptain Mike Lundy's 13 points Aliquippa defeated cross-state rival Wilkes Barre by a score of 57-50 in the championship game. In a post-game interview with the Beaver County Times, senior center Damian Crute is quoted as saying, "Climbing the ladder (to cut the nets), I felt like I was on top of the world. We climbed the mountain and we're sitting on top now." Indeed Damian, your team has climbed the mountain and the people of Aliquippa and the entire Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania are proud of your efforts.

Once again, congratulations to the students, faculty, and the city of Aliquippa. You have produced a champion in the finest sense of the word. And a special salute to first year coach Mike Zmijanac and his assistants Doug Beiga, Sherman McBride, Marvin Emerson, and Pete Carbone for a job well done.

And so I urge my colleagues to join me in the celebration of the Aliquippa Quips and all of the high school basketball teams in Pennsylvania for a terrific season.

THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA
DETERRENCE ACT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation in response to the actions taken by the State of California and the State of Arizona to allow for the medical use of marijuana. The bill would deny Federal benefits to any individual convicted of using, possessing or selling marijuana.

As we know, Mr. Speaker, it is a Federal offense to sell, use or possess a controlled substance, such as marijuana. Under existing law the courts have the authority, at their discretion, to deny Federal benefits to anyone convicted of using, possessing or selling a controlled substance, such as marijuana. My bill would eliminate the discretion of the courts in those States, which have approved the use of illegal drugs for medical use. In other words, anyone who violates Federal law in this matter would immediately lose any Federal benefit, license or grant for which they might otherwise be eligible.

The Federal Government, or more specifically, the Food and Drug Administration has repeatedly rejected marijuana for medical use because it adversely impacts concentration and memory, the lungs, motor coordination and the immune system.

A recent evaluation of the issue by scientists at the National Institute of Health concluded:

After carefully examining the existing pre-clinical and human data, there is no evidence to suggest that smoked marijuana might be superior to currently available therapies for glaucoma, weight loss associated with AIDS, and nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy.

There is also increasing scientific evidence that marijuana would be the last medication you would want to prescribe to persons with AIDS since smoked marijuana further compromises the immune system, increasing the risk of infections and respiratory problems.

As we know, the organizations which promoted the California and Arizona medical marijuana initiatives—NORML/Drug Policy Foundation, intentionally exploited the pain and suffering of others as part of their back door attempt to legalize marijuana.

Within the next few days I will introduce a bill to deny Federal highway funds to any State which has approved the use of medical marijuana and yet failed to enact the Solomon amendment, suspending the drivers licenses to persons convicted of using a controlled substance.

In addition, I will be introducing legislation to require DEA to revoke the Federal license of a physician to dispense medication if they recommended the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Federal law—Title 21 U.S.C. Code, section 824, provides the President authority to deny a doctor's registration to dispense controlled substances medication, if they are found to commit acts inconsistent with the public interest. In other words, the President already has the authority under existing law to end the medical marijuana fraud. All we really need is decisive action on his part. However, given the unwillingness of this President to fight the War on Drugs, Congress must act.

BUILDING ON WELFARE AND IMMIGRATION REFORMS: THE JOB OPPORTUNITY AND WELFARE REDUCTION ACT OF 1997

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Job Opportunity and Welfare Reduction Act of 1997. It will provide States with a new tool to help move individuals off of welfare and into jobs.

My bill would require the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] to notify State welfare agencies of any job opportunities that become available as a result of the removal of unauthorized aliens from work sites.

Mr. Speaker, according to the INS, 4,900 work site enforcement operations were conducted last year resulting in the removal of 14,000 unauthorized workers. My bill would bring together Federal, State, and local governments in an effort to fill these vacated positions with welfare recipients who are looking for work.

Furthermore, as an added incentive, States that participate in this program will be eligible for extra Federal funding from funds already authorized in last year's welfare reform bill. I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

CLONING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 26, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HELLO DOLLY: THE DEBATE OVER CLONING

Recent news reports that researchers in Scotland cloned a sheep named Dolly have generated both curiosity and concern among scientists, the clergy and government leaders. Dolly is not the first animal to be cloned by her creators, but it does mark a significant advance in this area of scientific research.

Cloning animals could have a number of significant medical and agricultural applications, including developing animals whose organs can be used for human transplants, developing animal milk proteins used to treat disease, and creating improved breeds of livestock. These advances will not be seen in the near term because current cloning techniques are quite costly and inefficient. Further research is necessary to develop cost-effective and efficient laboratory cloning techniques for commercial use.

There is concern, however, about what Dolly means for the future of human cloning. Although science has not been pushed to the point where humans can be cloned, there are potential applications of specialized cell cloning and advanced gene therapies that hold tremendous medical promise. The technique used by Scottish scientists to clone Dolly may enable medical science to explore therapies, such as growing new skin for burn victims, culturing bone marrow for treating cancer patients, manipulating genes to cure sickle cell anemia, and treating human infertility. Yet, the prospect of manipulating

human cells in this way raises ethical and moral questions about the sanctity of human life and the ability of scientists to create human beings.

WHAT IS CLONING

Cloning describes a process of creating exact duplicates of cells or organisms. Traditional cloning methods require manipulating an embryo, a fertilized egg, to make such copies. The creators of Dolly, however, did not use a fertilized egg, but rather an adult mammary cell and an unfertilized egg. The Scottish researchers activated all the genes in a specialized adult cell to create an embryo, and then implanted the cloned embryo in a surrogate sheep mother. That embryo grew to term resulting in the birth of a live lamb. This new cloning technique is significant because it will allow researchers to clone an exact replica of an animal. Researchers could not control the genetic make-up of clones using embryos.

Human cloning has not advanced to this stage. In 1993, private researchers announced that they were able to clone human embryos using embryos created by in vitro fertilization techniques that were not suitable for in utero implantation. The cloned embryos did not develop to a point where they could be transferred to a human surrogate. Since that time there have been no further reports of human cloning experimentation, and laws have been enacted which prohibit the use of federal funding for research involving the creation of human embryos. Dolly, however, raises the possibility of cloning human beings using unfertilized eggs.

POLICY DEBATE

The debate over cloning pits those who say government should not seek to regulate scientific inquiry against those who believe government should place limits on the scope of scientific research, particularly in the area of human cloning. This latter group argue that the cloning of Dolly suggests the possibility of scientists, at some future time, reproducing human beings by manipulating the genetic materials in unfertilized eggs. Opponents object that scientists should not be in the business of creating human life, and raise further questions regarding a clone's identity as a human.

GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSE TO DOLLY

Shortly after the announcement of Dolly's existence, President Clinton asked a national bioethics commission to begin a thorough review of the legal and ethical issues associated with the use of cloning technology. The commission is expected to report its findings to the President in late May. The President also ordered a moratorium on the use of federal funds for human cloning and urged the private sector to adopt a voluntary ban on human cloning until the commission completes its evaluation. Current law forbids the use of federal funding for human embryo research, including using human embryos for cloning, but the Administration considered the moratorium necessary because embryonic tissue was not used to clone Dolly. Congress is also reviewing the matter. Bills have been introduced to prohibit the use of federal funds for cloning or to ban human cloning outright. Committees have started to debate these proposals. The Administration is urging Congress to wait until the commission's work is completed, rather than risk passing a law which might have the unintended effect of hampering research on gene therapies for various hereditary conditions like Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. Information about the ability of a cell to turn on and off specialized capabilities will likely facilitate further advances in biomedical and agricultural research.

CONCLUSION

My strong suspicion is that if the cloning of human embryos is possible it will happen somewhere, sometime. The history of science is the history of the dominance of science and technology, and Presidents and Congresses do not have the power to defy it. I am extremely reluctant to see government poking around in the business of deciding what scientific research can go forward and what cannot, but it is also true that while we want science to be free we also want it to be responsible. Here we are dealing with matters of very grave consequence.

This new technology may be a little scary. The dilemmas and the risks of it need to be carefully evaluated. Rational debate, perhaps followed by legislation, may be necessary, but we must be very careful not to turn away from what biology and medicine can do. Scientists are telling us that some types of human suffering could be alleviated by cloning, so we must not overreact.

As I think about the potential of the post-Dolly world, I have a sense that a towering wave is about to crash over us. All of us have to try to understand the science and to reach a sensible conclusion based not on ignorance but on broad informed public debate and understanding. I think all of us have to approach this problem with humility and reverence simply because human life is sacred.

TO MERCEDES R. COTNER FOR A
LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mercedes R. Cotner, whose lifelong dedication to the civic body, to the Democratic Party, and to the city of Cleveland is being recognized on April 10 at the annual meeting of the Cuyahoga Women's Political Caucus.

For most of her 90 years, Mrs. Cotner has sought to involve and lead the people of the city of Cleveland to achieve a better life for themselves and their children.

Mrs. Cotner has served in public office. She was a clerk of the Cleveland Council and she served her constituents from the old ward 2 as a Cleveland councilwoman.

Mrs. Cotner also served the Democratic Party in many capacities. She was an executive committee member, precinct committee member, and vice-chair of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party. She worked closely with her neighbors through politics, service as a booth worker on election day, and as ward leader.

Mrs. Cotner is a veteran of many contests for the heart and soul of Cleveland. She has shown her dedication to that sacred enterprise over many decades. And she reminds us of the essential value of persistence and patience. Mr. Speaker, let the Congress of the United States acknowledge today the great example Mercedes Cotner has set.

WOODIE GRANVIL TULLY'S 90TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, April 9, 1997, to salute an esteemed citizen of Ala-

bama, Woodie Granvil Tully, on the occasion of his 90th birthday. Mr. Tully is a life-long resident of Wilmer, AL. He is married to the former Velma Eloise Cravey, and has three children, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

During the 90 years of his life, Mr. Tully has exemplified those attributes we all attempt to embrace. His outstanding characteristics include embodying the American virtues of honesty, industry, creativity, and self-sufficiency, having built several houses for himself and others. Nor has time slowed Mr. Tully down. He enjoys fishing, music, and vigorously follows current events. In addition to his daily activities, Mr. Tully has been a member of Wilmer United Methodist Church since 1918, a leader of the community, and is loved and respected by all who know him.

HONORING LEROY IVORY JONES
FOR OUTSTANDING AND CONTINUED
COMMUNITY SERVICE TO
LIBERTY CITY OF DADE COUNTY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Leroy Ivory Jones of Liberty City, FL, who has contributed to this Dade County community. Mr. Jones instituted Neighbors and Neighbors Association, a coalition of black-owned businesses that stimulates community awareness about black-owned establishments. This program is unique because it brings the community together in supporting local businesses and developing pride in the neighborhood.

The Miami Herald commemorated Leroy Ivory Jones' civic service in an article titled "Building Bridges Between Communities" published January 20, 1997. I would like to submit this encouraging article for the RECORD.

LEROY IVORY JONES

When Leroy Ivory Jones walks into a black-owned grocery store in Liberty City, he sees bare shelves, broken meat and vegetable coolers—and a trickle of shoppers.

Across the street is an Arab-owned market, brimming with goods and luring a herd of customers with cheap cigarettes and beer.

"We are the only group of people who don't support our own," said Jones, 34, who runs a landscaping business. "We think about everybody else but ourselves."

Jones is fed up with seeing black shop owners struggle to make a buck in their own neighborhoods. So he decided to heed the call of Neighbors and Neighbors Association, a coalition of black-owned businesses that has been challenging people to patronize black-owned markets with a monthly event called a buyout. The aim is to encourage shoppers to spend at least \$25 at the featured store.

Jones, whose family has owned Missy's Grocery in Liberty City for nine years, has hosted five popular buyout events.

The first took place at L&M Market at Northwest 75th Street and 22nd Avenue. The store raked in about \$5,000 on buyout day, more than black store owners make in two weeks.

People in the community say Jones' buyouts are spreading pride and hope.

Last month's buyout took place at Grady's Kitchen, a soul food restaurant at 8309 NW 22nd Ave. More than 115 people were sold din-

ners that day. On a good day, co-owner Lottie Grady said, she feeds about 70 people.

"He's building up the community, making us think about where we spend our money," said Jencie Davis, owner of J+G Market, 6406 NW Sixth Avenue. "We don't stick together. He's trying to change that."

Jones a father of nine who lives in North Dade, first had to change himself.

From cocaine possession to burglary, Jones knows trouble. He has lost more than two years of his life, serving three prison terms. His wake up call came six years ago when police raided a relative's house filled with drugs and machine guns. The relative took care of some of his children.

Four years ago, Jones, an Edison Senior High School dropout, found himself back in a classroom filled with Haitian immigrants. He didn't know how to read and write.

"We don't need to keep suffering," said Jones, who was recently elected to serve as a temporary member on the Martin Luther King Economic Development Board. "I'm sick of seeing young brothers standing out on the corners. I used to stand on those corners, too. But there is a better life out there. Before I leave this world, there are going to be some changes in this community."

Leroy Ivory Jones faced and overcame many obstacles in his life. He has demonstrated his commitment to strengthening and establishing black-owned businesses and pride in the Dade County community. His organization, Neighbors And Neighbors Association has contributed to increased economic growth in Liberty City. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our entire community, I offer Leroy Ivory Jones my deepest thanks for his outstanding service to the community and our best wishes for continued success.

THE RETURN OF THE GYPSY
MOTH

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it's spring, and that means the gypsy moths are back, hatching by the millions, causing severe damage to trees and our environment, and leaving much debris in their paths. Lucas County is the first urban community in our State to be affected in such a major way by these insects that all migrate down here from Michigan.

We must act expeditiously, and neighborhoods must work together to apply safe biological controls in order to protect our trees, homes, businesses, yards, and parks. A local task force has been set up to coordinate help for our region.

The gypsy moths will never be eliminated completely, but it can be controlled.

Its life cycle has four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult moth. The female moth lays egg masses in July and August in clusters of up to 1,000. While most eggs are laid on the bark of trees, females also will lay clusters in any sheltered location, including homes, vehicles, firewood, playground equipment, and stones. Egg masses are beige and about the size of a quarter.

Larvae (in the form of caterpillars) emerge the following April and May and begin devouring leaves. The caterpillar stage lasts for 10 to 12 weeks. Caterpillars are 1½ to 2½ inches long when full grown, with hairlike structures

along their length of their body. They are grayish with five pairs of blue spots and six pairs of red spots along their backs. They also have yellow markings on their heads.

Oak trees are the favorite food of the gypsy moths, but they also feed on 500 different species of trees and shrubs. And because northwest Ohio is known for its hardwood forests, we are the targets of hungry gypsy moth larvae.

The answer is not for individuals to spray their own trees and yards with harmful toxic pesticides. In fact, toxics could do more harm than good when thousands of citizens act independently.

Call the Lucas County Agricultural Extension Office at 245-4254 or the Agriculture Business Enhancement Center at 1-800-358-4678 to learn what you can do to control these destructive insects.

You can help by getting your local Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops or other community groups to collect signatures to give the State of Ohio permission to spray affected areas with safe biological control agents. This approach can save you money. If you decide to spray your property on your own—which can be expensive—then use only licensed, certified professional firms that have been trained to handle the proper control agents safely and responsibly.

TRIBUTE TO COMDR. HENRY J.
BRANTINGHAM

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding service and dedication of Comdr. Henry J. Brantingham, whose career in the U.S. Navy spanned three decades and which included over eight awards and recognitions. Commander Brantingham recently passed away and I would like to take a moment to commend this individual's exceptional service to our country.

Henry began his career with the U.S. Navy 58 years ago with his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy with the class of 1939. Following graduation, he served on the cruiser *Minneapolis* and several destroyers, later volunteering for motor torpedo boat training. He was subsequently ordered to duty in the Philippines at the outbreak of World War II. It was here that Henry accompanied Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his historical trip from Manila to the island of Cebu and onto the United States.

After returning to the United States, Henry was assigned to P.T. boat training duties at Newport, RI, and was subsequently sent to the South Pacific for the duration of the Solomon Islands campaign where he commanded a force of 1,100 personnel. Henry was also a member of the unit sent to rescue John F. Kennedy and his crew when their P.T. boat had been cut in two by a Japanese destroyer.

Following World War II, Henry was ordered to icebreaker duties and served on five expeditions to the Arctic aboard the *Edisto*. His final sea command was aboard the icebreaker *Burton Island*, which he took to both the Arctic

and the Antarctic. While in the Antarctic, Henry rescued a number of Japanese scientists whose icebreaker had become stranded and led them to open seas enabling their return to Japan. In 1964, Comdr. Henry Brantingham voluntarily retired from the U.S. Navy having earned several decorations that included two Silver Stars, a Legion of Merit with combat "V", a Presidential Unit Commendation, and four campaign ribbons for his actions in the Pacific.

Henry and his wife, Elaine, had two children, William and Nancy. William served honorably in the Vietnam war with the United States Army and was, unfortunately, fatally injured in an automobile accident after coming home. Nancy currently lives in the San Diego area with her husband David and their 6-year-old son Bill. Mrs. Brantingham lives in La Jolla, CA, where she remains active in community affairs, including the La Jolla Unit of Pro America, the La Jolla Republican Women Federation, and in assisting new citizens with their voter registration.

Mr. Speaker, in an era when the U.S. military is often not given sufficient recognition, outstanding leaders such as Commander Brantingham, exemplify the commitment our Armed Forces has to superior performance.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE AND LOIS
STRANAHAN

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two very special people who have distinguished themselves since the 1930's as tireless advocates for our working Americans.

Jesse and Lois Stranahan have been called the standard setters for the labor movement and it is no wonder. Jesse, a member of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and Lois, a 30-year member of the ILWU Auxiliary, have championed the causes that affect not only the lives of longshore families, but those of all working people. They have fought for social justice, safe working conditions, fair wage compensation, and comprehensive health care.

The dedication, determination and extraordinary hard work that Jesse and Lois have selflessly given over these many decades have shown the way for countless others. They serve as testaments to the philosophy that I have always held dear: one person can make a difference. I applaud their work, and I am privileged to have this opportunity to recognize Jesse and Lois Stranahan before this body.

THE ATTUCKS THEATRE,
NORFOLK, VA

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this

statement expressing the historical significance of the Attucks Theatre, located in Norfolk, VA, and the potential impact of the restoration of the theatre on the local culture and economy.

In an attempt to deal with the realities of a segregated society, an enterprise of black businessmen, the Twin Cities Amusement Corp., constructed the Attucks Theatre in 1919. The businessmen represented the twin cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. The Attucks Theatre was constructed in Norfolk on Church Street which was the focal point of commercial and social activity in the African-American community. The oldest available map of Church Street is dated 1680. Considering that the first colony in America was established in Jamestown, VA, in 1607, Church Street may well be the Nation's oldest center of activity for African-Americans.

As the only cultural center in the African-American community, the Attucks Theatre became a mecca for enterprise, education, and entertainment. Incredible stars appeared on stage at the Attucks, including Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, and a host of other famous performers of the big band era. The theatre was instrumental in nurturing the talents of many Hampton Roads natives including Tony Award winning artist Ruth Brown.

The Attucks Theatre is a rare treasure. According to documentation provided by the National Register of Historic Places, a small number of African-American theatres remain in the country today. Of this number, some were designated as movie houses and others were designated as performing arts theatres with stage rigging and other equipment unique to playhouses. The majority of these theatres were designated and/or constructed by persons of other races for African-American audiences. The Attucks Theatre is the oldest remaining playhouse in the country which was completely financed, designed, constructed and operated by African-Americans.

The renovation of the Attucks Theatre has national, regional, and local importance. Locally, the restoration will facilitate the revitalization of the Church Street corridor in Norfolk, an area which was formerly the social and economic hub of African-Americans in Hampton Roads.

Regionally, utilization of the theatre will help to alleviate the dearth of available—and affordable—performance venues for mid-sized arts organizations. It will also significantly impact the way in which African-American history is taught in the region's school systems. Educators in the Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach school systems look forward to developing curriculum which will be taught in the authentic historical setting of the Attucks. The Governor's Magnet School for the Arts will also have broad use of the theatre.

Nationally, the restoration will preserve a rare playhouse named in honor of Crispus Attucks, a patriot of African-American and native-American descent who was the first person martyred in the American Revolutionary War; a playhouse which served to uplift the hearts and spirits of a depressed people during the trials of segregation. The Attucks is a beacon to the talent, creativity and economic strength of the African-American culture. It is a structure meritorious of restoration.

LOCAL SOLUTIONS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, for years we have heard a lot about what is wrong with our Government's efforts to solve poverty, hunger, and abuse. Last Congress, we passed welfare reform and turned the bulk of those efforts over to the States, communities, and individuals. Today, I am here to share with this body success stories—stories from my district about communities coming together to help people one at a time.

Last week, while back in my southern California district, I was delighted to visit places like Saint Clare's Home in Escondido, CA. Sister Claire runs the program that houses and cares for battered women and their children until they can re-enter society and provide for themselves. This place offers much more than a check ever could. Counselors provide one-to-one nurturing, job counseling, and a friendly face to turn to when troubles arise.

Also, I had the opportunity to tour the food distribution center in Orange County, CA, which sorts and directs surplus foods to charities throughout the county. This center takes perfectly good surplus food and instead of it going to the dumpster it feeds the hungry.

Finally, I witnessed the therapeutic miracles of the Fran Joswick Therapeutic Riding Center in San Juan Capistrano, CA. This riding facility provides a truly unique and enjoyable alternative therapy for developmentally and physically disabled children through horse riding and grooming. Children achieve physical and mental feats they otherwise would not have.

These groups have something truly significant in common—they were not thought up by some Government bureaucrat, not powered by some Government employee, and not entirely dependent on taxpayer dollars for their existence. Instead, their success rests on the basic principle that local citizens know best what the needs of their communities are; that families, churches, and service groups will always do a better job because their passion for helping others is both genuine and infinite in nature. My colleagues and I, participating in the Renewal Alliance, will continue to highlight these and other community efforts that are rebuilding lives and restoring hope.

FAMILIES AND THE AMERICAN DREAM

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about families and the American Dream. Nothing drives our society and stirs our passions more than this dream, and Mr. Speaker, nothing is more fundamental to the success of our American Dream than the family.

Our families are the cornerstone of our republic, and throughout our history, the family has been the source of our Nation's strength and values. A great deal of love, compassion, understanding, and patience go into building a

successful family. It also takes courage and commitment to begin one, but no one would question its value.

On April 19, 1997, at St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church in Smithtown, Long Island, two young people, whom I have the privilege to know and represent in this House, will enter into the bonds of holy matrimony. Ms. Mary Beth Faults, only daughter of Thomas Joseph Faults, Jr., and Judith Anne Faults, and Theodore Vincent Peck III, only son of Theodore Vincent Peck, Jr., and Christine Helen Peck, will on that day, joined by 140 of their friends and family, express their love and lifetime commitment to each other. Once again, this celebration held throughout our history, will be reenacted in a small corner of our land, and two of our young citizens will begin their personal journey toward fulfilling the America Dream.

Few will notice beyond those attending, Mr. Speaker, but considering that so much of what we here in this Congress debate concerns the welfare and security of our families, it is wholly fitting that we should pause for a moment to honor and reflect on this small event, which is so vital to the perpetuation of our country. I urge my colleagues to join with me in extending to the happy couple best wishes for a long, healthy, and successful marriage.

CCBC WINS NJCAA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Community College of Beaver County men's basketball team for their terrific season culminating with the National Junior College Athletic Association Division II National Championship.

The Titans, coached by Mark Javens, finished the season with an impressive 36-1 record. Additionally, they spent 15 weeks as the Nations No. 1 ranked division II junior college basketball team. In a post game interview with the Beaver County Times, guard Juan Patterson said, "We won 36 games, we lost only 1, and we won a national championship. There aren't too many teams on any level that can do that!" The poise, professionalism, and pride which CCBC has exuberated during this most memorable season are indicative of the manner in which the students and faculty of this fine institution of higher learning conduct themselves on a daily basis.

With the help of some last second heroics provided by guard Jeff Benson, CCBC defeated Penn Valley Community College, Kansas City, MO to win the division II tournament, played at Danville Area Community College, in Danville, IL. The depth, and commitment of this team are what made this victory possible. In winning a national championship, the Titan's elevated themselves to a level that few will ever reach.

On behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I would like to congratulate the players, Al Franklin, Wayne Copeland, Larry Walker, Juan Patterson, Quincy Davidson, Jeff Benson, Ahmal Bodden, Larry Cottrill, Mark Foust, Matt Fondrk, as well as coach Javens and his assistants, Von Jeffrey

Jones and Ron Rowan, trainer, Jeff Cienik and the athletic director, Michael Macon. You have made your school, your community, and the entire Fourth Congressional District proud.

REMEMBERING A PIECE OF AMERICAN HISTORY: ALABAMA'S HISTORIC BURNT CORN POST OFFICE

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, today I call attention to a little known occurrence that brings to a close a 179-year-old chapter in American and Alabama history. I'm speaking of the closing of the historic Burnt Corn Post Office in rural Conecuh County, AL.

On this day, the Burnt Corn Post Office stamps its last letter. Looking like a scene from a Norman Rockwell painting, the small, single window, wood-paneled post office, tucked away in the corner of a general store in Burnt Corn has become a local landmark. But it is more than just a relic, it is a link to America's adventurous past.

Located on what was once known as the Federal Road, the Burnt Corn Post Office was first established in 1817 and served weary travelers on their way to America's growing western frontier.

According to the Conecuh Countian, Burnt Corn was first mentioned in the acts of Congress establishing post roads, authorizing a post road from "Fort Mitchell, by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Spring, Fort Claiborne and the town of Jackson to St. Stephens."

When it was created, the Burnt Corn Post Office was located along a route from Washington City, by way of Athens, GA to New Orleans in the new Louisiana Territory.

The Burnt Corn Post Office possibly served many famous persons, among them Francis Scott Key, Andrew Jackson, and Vice President Aaron Burr while on their official travels.

The Burnt Corn Post Office, once a vital communications link for frontier travelers of the 19th century, is now destined for the history books. It is a time capsule from a simpler and more adventurous past when horseback riders and stagecoaches conveyed citizens of an ambitious adolescent republic called the United States of America.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA'S RE-INDEPENDENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Republic of Georgia's re-independence.

Georgia, one of the most ancient countries in the world, is situated in the Caucasus region, the crossroads of Europe and Asia. The country's rich culture and heritage is exemplified by its language, Georgian, which is over 2,000 years old, and which employs the

unique Georgian alphabet, 1 of only 14 in use in the world today.

While Georgia was annexed by Russia in 1801, it never gave up its fight for independence. In 1918, those efforts were successful as Georgia regained its independence and relinquished its ancient monarchy for a democratically elected government. Sadly, this new-found independence was to be short-lived. In 1921, the Communist Iron Curtain descended over this small yet proud country. Georgia suffered terribly under the heavy hand of Soviet communism and its centrally planned economy. Through it all, the Georgian people never gave up their desire for independence.

On April 9, 1989, Soviet troops broke up a throng of 10,000 Georgian nationalists who were peacefully demonstrating for independence in Georgia's capital, Tbilisi. More than 200 people were injured and 19 killed, many of them women and children. Some were brutally beaten to death with shovels. This tragic event marked both the beginning of the end of Soviet domination and the rebirth of Georgia. After 70 years of Soviet domination, Georgia officially redeclared its independence on April 9, 1991. Thus, it is April 9 that is observed as both a commemoration of a tragedy and as the anniversary on which Georgia's long-fought-for independence was again regained.

Over the last few years, under the leadership of President Eduard Shevardnadze, Georgia has made remarkable strides toward a free market economy and democracy. A constitution grounded in democracy values has been adopted and free and fair Presidential and Parliamentary elections have been held. A new generation of leaders, including Zurab Zhvania, the 34-year-old Chairman of the Parliament who just last month visited us here in Washington, has begun to emerge. On the economic front, Georgia's new currency, the Lari, has remained stable since it was introduced in the fall of 1995. The International Monetary Fund has praised Georgia's economic initiatives and our own State Department has noted the significant progress Georgia has made in restructuring its economy. Several major United States corporations have already established a presence in Georgia.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the sixth anniversary of Georgian independence. I urge my colleagues to join in congratulating Georgia on its progress toward democracy and a free market economy.

ALASKA NATIVE SUBSISTENCE WHALING EXPENSE CHARITABLE TAX DEDUCTION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a measure that would provide critically needed tax relief to a few Alaskan Native whaling captains who otherwise may not be able to continue their centuries-old tradition of subsistence whaling. In brief, this bill would provide a modest charitable deduction to those Native captains who organize and support traditional whaling hunt activities for their communities.

The Inupiat and Siberian Yupik Eskimos living in the coastal villages of northern and

western Alaska have hunting the bowhead whale for thousands of years. The International Whaling Commission [IWC] has acknowledged that "whaling, more than any other activity, fundamentally underlies the total lifestyle of these communities."

Today, under the regulatory eye of the IWC and the U.S. Department of Commerce, these Natives continue a sharply restricted bowhead subsistence hunt out of 10 coastal villages. Local regulation of the hunt is vested in the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission [AEWC] under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The entire Native whaling community participates in these hunting activities. However, Native tradition requires that the whaling captains are financially and otherwise responsible for the actual conduct of the hunt; meaning they must provide the boat, fuel, gear, weapons, ammunition, food, and special clothing for their crews. Furthermore, they must store the whale meat until it is used.

Each of the approximately 35 bowhead whales landed each year provides thousands of pounds of meat and muktuk—blubber and skin—for these Native communities. Native culture dictates that a whaling captain whose crew lands a whale is responsible for feeding the community in which the captain lives. Customarily, the whale is divided and shared by all of the people in the community free of charge.

In recent years, Native whaling captains have been treating their whaling expenses as a deduction against their personal Federal income tax, because they donate the whale meat to their community and because their expenses have skyrocketed due to the increased costs in complying with Federal requirements necessary to outfit a whaling crew. The IRS has refused to allow these deductions, placing an extreme financial burden on those who use personal funds to support their Native communities' traditional activities. Currently five whaling captains have appeals of these disallowances pending before the tax court of the IRS.

The bill I am introducing today would amend section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the investments made by this relatively small and fixed number of subsistence Native whaling captains are fully deductible as charitable contributions against their personal Federal income tax. Such an amendment should also retroactively resolve the disallowance and assessment cases now pending within the statute of limitations.

The expenses incurred by these whaling captains are for the benefit of the entire Native community. These expenses are vital contributions whose only purposes are to provide food to the community and to perpetuate the aboriginal traditions of the Native substance whaling culture.

Each Alaskan Native subsistence whaling captain spends an average of \$2,500 to \$5,000 in whaling equipment and expenses in a given year. A charitable deduction for these expenses would translate into a maximum revenue impact of approximately \$230,000 a year.

Such a charitable deduction is justified on a number of grounds. The donations of material and provisions for the purpose of carrying out subsistence whaling, in effect, are charitable contributions to the Inupiat and Siberian Yupik communities for the purpose of support an ac-

tivity that is of considerable cultural, religious, and subsistence importance to those native people. In expending the amounts claimed, a captain is donating those amounts to the community to carry out these functions.

Similarly, the expenditures can be viewed as donations to the Inupiat Community of the North Slope [ICAS], to the AEWC and to the communities' participating churches. The ICAS is a federally recognized Indian tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984). Under the Indian Tax Status Act, donations to such an Indian Tribe are tax deductible (28 U.S.C., 7871(a)(1)(A)). The AEWC is a 501(c)(3) organization. Both the ICAS and the AEWC are charged with the preservation of Native Alaskan whaling rights.

Also, it is important to note the North Slope Borough of Alaska, on its own and through the AEWC, spends approximately \$500,000 to \$700,000 annually on bowhead whale research and other Arctic marine research programs in support of the United States' efforts at the International Whaling Commission. This is money that otherwise would come from the Federal budget to support the U.S. representation at the IWC.

Given these facts and internationally and federally protected status of the Native Alaskan subsistence whale hunt, I believe expenditures for the hunt should be treated as charitable donations under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code. I ask my fellow Members to join with me in clarifying the Federal Tax Code to make this a reality for these Native whaling captains.

THE ERISA CHILD ABUSE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of child abuse victims everywhere. The legislation I have introduced, the ERISA Child Abuse Accountability Act, H.R. 1142, empowers people in a system that seems to be set against them.

Abuse survivors may have moved past the physical pain, but the scars, and emotional turmoil remain. Some have turned to the judicial system to hold their abusers accountable for their crimes. They endure traumatic trials, reliving the years of torment, and dredging up suppressed memories, in order to put their pasts behind them.

But too often, a court battle is only the beginning of the struggle. Even if a court finds the abuser guilty and awards the victim compensation, the money can be elusive. The logical target might be the abuser's pension. However, although private pensions are attachable for child support or alimony settlements, current law protects private pensions from court ordered monetary awards in child abuse cases.

Under legislation authored by Representative Patricia Schroeder and passed during the 103d Congress, victims of child abuse are permitted to collect awards from Federal pensions. The ERISA Child Abuse Accountability Act is a natural extension of the original bill, to include private pensions.

Those who would commit a crime against a child must be held accountable. We cannot

allow abusers to hide behind the law. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and put the law on the side of the victims.

"THERE IS HOPE FOR THE CHILDREN"

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following article, "There is Hope for the Children" by Judy Mann in the Washington Post on Friday, March 14. This article ably describes how children are helping themselves through programs funded by UNICEF and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The article also presents an excellent summary of the UNICEF report, "America's Partnership with UNICEF," written by former House Appropriations Committee staff member Terry Peel. Terry's efforts to promote child survival have given tens of thousands of children around the world a chance for a decent life. I commend this important article to your attention:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 14, 1997]

THERE IS HOPE FOR THE CHILDREN

(By Judy Mann)

Ten years ago, less than 40 percent of the children in Uganda and Kenya were immunized. Twenty percent of them were dying of preventable diseases. Today, the immunization rate has reached 80 percent. Uganda's under-5 mortality rate has dropped from 218 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 185 in 1995, and Kenya's has dropped from 202 to 90.

This success story is one of many included in two new reports that chronicle a decade of genuine progress in child survival led by UNICEF and the U.S. Agency for International Development. In the pictures of the children at health centers and schools, in the faces of mothers, fathers, health care workers and teachers, there is hope and a determination to beat malnourishment and disease.

The UNICEF report was written by Terry R. Peel, a former staff director of the House Foreign Operations Committee, who traveled to Latin America, Africa and Asia to find out how U.S. support for UNICEF—which has amounted to \$840 million during the last decade—is being used. He found story after story of children being lifted out of appalling and hopeless situations.

In El Salvador, where more children were dying of preventable diseases than of all the war-related causes combined, warring factions stopped shooting on designated days so children could be taken safely to clinics and vaccinated. El Salvador's under-5 mortality has dropped from 210 per 1,000 births in 1960 to 40 in 1995.

In Uganda, Peel found a Catholic priest, the Rev. Steve Collins, who works with a UNICEF center that helps children whose parents are dying of AIDS complications get the technical and vocational training they'll need to sustain the families. He introduced Peel to Katherine Nambudye, 20, who lost her parents to AIDS two years ago and is raising five younger siblings. "Because of the training program, she has graduated from school and is studying to be a teacher," Peel wrote.

"Katherine also runs a chicken business, makes sure her brothers and sisters are in school and cares for her 14-year-old brother who has polio. This brother is also working

through the center to get a certificate in graphics. He goes to the center daily with the help of his brothers and sisters who push him more than a mile in a wheelchair."

In India, UNICEF has promoted schools for children who otherwise would be working in factories. Peel's report includes a wonderful picture of two beautiful girls, Shabana and Sudesha, who worked in the bangle industry for years before finally being enrolled in school. Shabana hopes to be a doctor.

Jon Rohde, UNICEF's country representative in India, told Peel that the 2 million deep well water pumps used throughout the world were invented by UNICEF in India. He said the pumps, which provide safe drinking water, along with oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea, have saved millions of lives.

The Agency for International Development financed the basic research that led to oral rehydration therapy and used its marketing experience to educate parents and health workers. The therapy is widely used in Bangladesh, and experts from there took it into Rwandan refugee camps, where it helped prevent mass deaths during cholera outbreaks. In its report, AID estimates that the therapy saves 1.5 million children a year. It was critical during a cholera outbreak that began in Latin America in 1991.

AID's Lessons Without Borders program has taken practices developed to increase child immunization in Kenya to Baltimore—and the city's immunization rate has risen from 62 percent to 96 percent for school-age children. At a program marking International Women's Day at the U.S. State Department yesterday, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton referred to the program: "We can learn from our neighbors around the world," she said. "Countless lives can be improved, and we can improve lives here at home."

Clinton, who leaves this weekend for Africa, said she hoped her trip would give "American people a renewed sense of the importance of our commitment to Africa."

"In this time of interdependence and interconnection, we all have a stake in each other," she said. "American interests are at stake. Far more importantly, America's values are at stake."

One of those values is a commitment to the welfare of children. Through AID and its support of UNICEF and other international child and family health organizations, the United States has prevented millions of child deaths and improved the quality of life for millions of children. In the last decade, AID has spent \$2.4 billion for child survival. Americans can take heart from these two reports:

This is taxpayers' money well spent.

LET'S MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WE ARE UNITED IN PROVIDING TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a House resolution calling upon the Congress and the President to come together to enact permanent tax relief for American families. I urge you and the rest of my colleagues to join me in a bipartisan effort to give tax relief to those who need it most; the hardworking American family.

Mr. Speaker, according to a recent study, American families pay more in taxes than they

spend on food, clothing, transportation, and shelter. Further, every American will spend at least 120 days of this year to pay his or her share of taxes. Only after that point can an American begin to enjoy the rewards of a hard day's work. I think it's time to let American families keep more of what they earn.

My tax freedom resolution will send a reminder to the American taxpayer that we hear their cries for tax relief. As April 15 is around the corner, many Americans are wondering what their Federal tax pays for. Families need real, permanent tax relief, and they need a smaller Federal Government that spends less. I believe that my tax freedom resolution will unite the House of Representatives under the cause of serving the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that we work on a bipartisan basis to enact real, permanent tax relief for the American family in the coming months. I look forward to working with you on this important issue, and urge that the tax freedom resolution be brought to the House floor so that Americans know that we are working for them.

CHICANO FAMILY CENTER 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1997

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, for as long as I have been representing Houston in the Texas House and Senate and now in the U.S. House of Representatives, our community has benefited from the presence of the Chicano Family Center.

This month, the Chicano Family Center celebrates its 25th anniversary. April 17 will mark one-quarter of a century of the center's commitment to providing family counseling, intake and referral services, emergency food and clothing, substance abuse prevention and intervention programs for children and families, afterschool and summer programs, recreation and sports activities, juvenile delinquency and teen pregnancy prevention, HIV/AIDS education and English as a second language instruction.

The Chicano Family Center has left an indelible imprint on the lives of families throughout Houston through these meaningful programs. Though the center serves a predominantly Hispanic community, its doors are open to any person who asks for help or who seeks to participate in its programs. The Chicano Family Center's simultaneous empowerment of the Hispanic community and fostering of cross-cultural interaction and understanding have enriched the lives of Houston area residents from all ethnic backgrounds.

In recognizing Houston's Chicano Family Center today, I am echoing the words of praise the center has earned from the Houston Chronicle, the United Way, Governor George Bush's office and the mayor of the city of Houston Robert Lanier, among others.

Thank you, Chicano Family Center, for your 25 years of service to our community, inspiration to our citizens and promotion of the highest ideals.

[From the Houston Chronicle]

SERVING HOUSTON—THE NEED IS THERE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE CAN MEET IT

Serve Houston, this city's chapter of the national AmeriCorps program, today will

field some 1,500 citizens for a day of community service. The project combines teams of volunteers from schools, churches, neighborhoods, businesses and families with corporate support and aims to demonstrate the power of citizens to improve their communities.

The volunteers will, among other things, make repairs to schools, houses and churches, till community gardens, construct wheelchair ramps and conduct field trips for children with special needs. The project also will raise money to support the AmeriCorps interns who conduct school and after-school programs for more than 1,000 children every day.

One of Serve Houston's important community partners is the Chicano Family Center, which celebrates its 25th anniversary on Monday. Located on Avenue E on Houston's east side, the center serves a largely Hispanic neighborhood and clientele but provides help to any person who asks for it, regardless of ethnicity and with no questions asked.

The center efficiently and productively provides a broad array of social services for children, young parents and the elderly: education and literacy training; tutoring and counseling for students; an award-winning Scouting troop; family and drug abuse counseling; nutrition and sewing classes; and medical referrals. The list continues much further and covers virtually everything families need to correct problems, survive crises and learn the skills and habits necessary to live successful and fulfilling lives. In short, the Chicano Family Center serves as a model for delivery of social services to the community.

As welfare reform proceeds and welfare recipients use up their rationed benefits, community service organizations such as Serve Houston and the Chicano Family Center, which combine public and private resources, professionals and volunteers, will play an increasingly important role in providing help for those who need it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 73, I was involved in other legislative business and was not able to vote in time. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was in North Dakota participating in the emergency relief efforts that are underway to help the victims of the latest winter storm to hit the Upper Great Plains. As a result, I was absent for rollcall votes No. 72 and 73. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both measures.

EXTENDING EFFECTIVE DATE OF INVESTMENT ADVISORS SUPERVISION COORDINATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 18, 1997

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, at the time S. 410 was brought up for consideration in the House and passed, the Congressional Budget Office had not completed its cost estimate for the bill. The Congressional Budget Office has since completed its estimate and I ask that it be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the appropriate place in the debate on S. 410.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 21, 1997.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At your request, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 410, an act to extend the effective date of the Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 18, 1997.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Rachel Forward and Pepper Santalucia.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST
ESTIMATE

S. 410—An act to extend the effective date of the Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act

CBO estimates that S. 410 would have no significant effect on the federal budget. Because the bill would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. In addition, S. 410 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

S. 410 would delay, from April 9, 1997, to July 8, 1997, the effective date for the Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act, enacted on October 11, 1996, as title III of Public Law 104-864. The Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act eases registration and bookkeeping requirements for certain investment advisers. The law exempts investment advisers already regulated by a state from registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) unless the investment adviser manages assets greater than \$25 million or acts as an adviser to an investment or business development company. In addition, the law restricts the ability of a state to impose certain requirements on investment advisers who conduct business in a state but maintain their principal place of business elsewhere.

Enacting S. 410 would provide the SEC and states with more time to prepare for the changes required by the 1996 act. CBO estimates that the SEC's workload would not change significantly as a result of the 90-day extension.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Rachel Forward, for the federal budgetary impact, and Pepper Santalucia, for the state and local impact. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

IN RECOGNITION OF JANET CONKLIN KIREKER AND FANNIE CALDWELL ALLEN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Janet Conklin Kireker and her grandmother, the late Fannie Caldwell Allen, on their recent recognition by the Social Service Association of Ridgewood and Vicinity Inc. I would like to add my own recognition of the work they have done.

Fannie Caldwell Allen, Janet Conklin Kireker, and the Social Service Association of Ridgewood and Vicinity are the embodiment and personification of what has made America the greatest democracy on Earth and a beacon to the world.

Now I know that is easy to say. The rhetoric rolls too easily off the tongues of politicians. But this is genuine testimony to all who have been associated with the Social Service Association both today and through its 100-year history. These are the Americans—faithful to the principles of our Founding Fathers—who have been there when their neighbors turned to them for help.

Whether due to illness, disability, advanced age or economic hardship not of their making, these friends and neighbors in need have relied upon the Social Service Association. The Social Service Association has been there with the material and emotional support delivered personally and confidentially. This help has been volunteered and donated by the helping people of the community.

In honoring Fannie Caldwell Allen, we recognize that she set a very high standard as the association's longest-serving president. Born in New York City in 1871, she moved to Ridgewood as a young mother in 1903 and, with her husband, William, raised four children in their Woodside Avenue home. She joined the association in 1916, was named to the board in 1917, became recording secretary in 1918 and became president in 1919. She held that position until October 1937. During the aftermath of World War I, the Prohibition era and the Great Depression, she led the women of the association as they helped their neighbors deal with both the special problems of the times and the ordinary problems of everyday life.

During Mrs. Allen's tenure, the association's caseload, range of services, budget and community profile all grew tremendously. Among the highlights were the establishment of a program of local schools helping at Thanksgiving in 1924, establishment of the association's long-standing relationship with the Community Chest in 1926 and the opening of the Thrift Shop in 1930.

Upon her retirement as president in 1937, Mrs. Allen was named honorary president in recognition and appreciation of her many years of devoted leadership. She died in 1961.

Following in that heritage of dedicated altruism, Mrs. Allen's granddaughter, Janet Conklin Kireker, has been a true friend to the Social Service Association. For many years, she and her husband, Frank, have generously supported the association and its goals. In addition to the association, she has been a long-standing member of the Woman's Club of

Ridgewood, where she serves as a member of the Board of Trustees; the College Club; the American Red Cross; and Valley Hospital, where she has volunteered with distinction for 25 years and is a patient representative. She and Frank raised three children in Ridgewood.

It has been with the support and generosity of caring citizens like Janet that the association has thrived and admirably served those in need. It is thanks to the longstanding commitment of volunteers like Fannie and Janet and all the other women who have worked with the Social Service Association that the association has established the outstanding, noble reputation it enjoys throughout the State of New Jersey.

Many people speak of helping others but few back up their words with deeds. The members of the Social Service Association are among those few. When a family has needed a meal, they were there. When a child needed clothing, they were there. When a handicapped person needed a wheelchair, they were there. There are many stories I could tell, many superlatives I could apply and many platitudes I could offer. In plain language, when someone needs help, the Social Security Association is there.

The women of the association are selfless, dedicated individuals who have tremendous compassion for their fellow human beings. They are examples for us all.

I also have a few words of personal testimony of what Janet has meant to me. She was always there whenever I needed her. In my early days of running for office, when nobody thought that housewife from Ridgewood could ever be elected, she was there. This housewife from Ridgewood would never have become a Congresswoman serving our Nation had it not been for her loyalty and generous support.

And America—now, as we face the millennium—is looking back to restore those values and qualities that built our great Nation. As we face a new world of technological change, a global economy, and the challenges of cultural change we must retain our commitment to the enduring values of our 200 years of history.

The tradition of neighbor helping neighbor—holding out a helping hand, generosity in donating financial resources, willingness to help those who cannot help themselves—is kept alive because of people like the women of the Social Service Association of Ridgewood.

Those are the sterling qualities we celebrate today. Those are what Janet and her grandmother have given to our community. For that we praise her.

She is a role model for the future.

Janet said at this month's award ceremony that she was certain her grandmother was smiling down from above. Today, as I write this, I am certain that Fannie Allen and many others of her generation are looking with favor upon Janet Conklin Kireker and the many others who have carried on in their tradition.

UNITED STATES MUST SUPPORT
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM
FOR SIKHS OF KHALISTAN

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I was alarmed to read of the death of Kashmir Singh, the Pub-

licity Secretary of the Akali Dal, Amritsar, for the district of Hoshiarpur. This incident has, once again, raised serious questions about the Indian Government's policies on political dissent.

According to media reports, Kashmir Singh and his father were taken from their home by Indian police at about 1:30 a.m. on March 15. Kashmir Singh died in police custody.

Although the police declared the incident an "encounter," there is a long history of such extrajudicial killing in India's campaign of oppression against the Sikhs and other minorities in South Asia.

Even the pro-Government Indian Express called Singh's death "a cold-blooded killing." Unfortunately the death of Kashmir Singh was not an isolated incident. There is an established pattern of repression in India. Countless political critics of the regime have been unfairly imprisoned, tortured, or disappeared.

The United States must support human rights and democracy throughout the world. Our Nation is a beacon of hope for people seeking self-determination and freedom. The people of Khalistan deserve that support.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOLPHIN-SAFE FISHING ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, we are about to enter into another round of debate on legislation to weaken one of our most popular environmental laws. Why? Because a foreign government demands it, and has threatened to kill thousands of dolphins if we don't.

During the last Congress, a small number of environmental groups secretly negotiated an agreement with Mexico and other Latin American nations to change the United States law assuring our children that the tuna they eat in their school lunches wasn't caught at the expense of dolphins. That deal was then presented to the Congress as take it or leave it, no amendments allowed—because Mexico wanted it that way, because Mexico has charged that we are flouting the rules of international free trade.

Is this where free trade principles have brought us? To a demand that we either open our markets to Mexican tuna or they'll slaughter even more dolphins?

There has to be a better way. And there is.

Today I am introducing the Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act, alternative legislation that would reward fishermen of other nations who choose not to kill dolphins by allowing their tuna to be sold in the United States under the famous "Dolphin Safe" label. Unlike other legislation on this issue, my bill would resolve the current trade dispute with Mexico without weakening United States laws.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act would allow tuna to be sold in the United States by nations whose fishing fleets continue to reduce dolphin deaths beyond last year's mortality level of just over 2,700 animals. By contrast, other legislation promoted by foreign tuna interests would authorize the deaths of more than 5,000 dolphins next year.

Countries who wish to sell their tuna in our market would have to be certified by the Sec-

retary of Commerce as not being involved in the transport of illegal drugs. The need for this provision has been established in recent articles in the Latin American and United States press and in testimony before Congress.

For example: At least 275 tons of cocaine transit the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean every year.

In July 1995, a Panamanian tuna vessel was caught off the coast of Peru with more than 12 tons of cocaine. This vessel was registered to a fishing company, Pesquera Azteca, owned by Colombian Cali Cartel drug trafficker Jose Castrillon Henao.

In August 1996, a Honduran-registered fishing ship crewed by Colombians and Ecuadoreans was seized off the Colombian coast with 2 tons of cocaine.

In January 1997, a Mexican fishing vessel was intercepted off Mexico's Pacific coast carrying 3.5 tons of cocaine.

In September 1996, Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, owner of Grupo Pesquero Rodriguez, which includes tuna companies in Baja California, Mexico, was placed under house arrest on charges of money laundering. Among the assets confiscated during his arrest were six tuna fishing vessels. Rodriguez also owns four other fishing companies believed to be involved in drug trafficking and money laundering.

Given the recent vote of this body on decertification of Mexico as a partner in the war against drugs, and the ongoing press articles across the country about the ways in which free trade actually contributes to the sale of illegal drugs in the United States, we cannot allow legislation to pass this body that would further feed the Mexican drug trade.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act also strengthens the meaning of the dolphin-safe label by ensuring that no tuna caught by chasing, netting, killing, or seriously injuring marine mammals can be called "dolphin safe". H.R. 408, by contrast, would allow dolphins to be chased and netted without limits—a practice prohibited by the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act—and permit that tuna to be deceptively labelled "safe" for dolphins.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act specifically addresses by-catch problems in the tuna fishery by requiring that all threatened and endangered species, such as sea turtles, be released alive, and requires fishing nations to adopt a by-catch reduction program to reduce the harvest of nontarget species.

Finally, the bill expresses the Sense of the Congress that each nation participating in the tuna fishery should contribute an equitable amount to the expenses of the Commission that oversees this fishery. Currently, the United States pays more than 90 percent of the expenses, although the United States has the smallest eastern Pacific tuna fishing fleet. The United States also houses the Commission, rent-free, in a waterfront property in La Jolla, CA, which would generate approximately \$500,000 annually for the Treasury.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act is supported by a coalition of more than 80 environmental consumer protection, and labor organizations, including the Sierra Club, Defenders of Wildlife, Public Citizen, the National Consumers League, Humane Society of the United States, the National Family Farm Coalition, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International, and Clean Water Action.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act is the responsible way to respond to concerns about the tuna trade, and I urge my colleagues to get the facts before they support any other legislation.

RICHARD BURSTEIN—VALLEY
BETH SHALOM MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to commend Mr. Richard Burstein, an outstanding citizen. On June 1, 1997, Richard will be named the Valley Beth Shalom in Encino, CA.

Richard, who lives in the San Fernando Valley with his wife, Irene, and their two sons, received his undergraduate degree at the University of California at Los Angeles where he graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in Political Science in June 1970, awarded magna cum laude. After graduating college, Richard enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, graduating with a juris doctor degree in June 1973. During 1972–73, Richard served on the Moot Court Board.

Richard has been a practicing attorney in California for 24 years. Richard specializes in general civil litigation, commercial real estate, business, tort contract, and corporate matters. His practice includes matters in both State and Federal court and also issues of attorney conduct. He is a member of the California State Bar where he has served as a judge pro tem in the Hearing Department of the State Bar Court.

Not only has Richard excelled in his professional life, but he has been a great community leader as well, enhancing the lives of his fellow citizens in the community. He has devoted countless hours of service at his synagogue, Valley Beth Shalom, where he served as president from July 1994 through June 1996. During his presidency, with his collegial style he found solutions to difficult problems as he coordinated the Temple's successful efforts to complete the repairs caused by the devastating January 17, 1994 Northridge earthquake. He worked to insure that the earthquake repairs and events at the Temple were conducted in a way that was sensitive to the needs and concerns of the Temple's neighbors and the conditions established by the city of Los Angeles.

He previously served as President of the Valley Beth Shalom Day School for 3 years, and as Temple vice president of Administration and Education. As the immediate past president, Richard serves on the executive committee and the board of directors of Valley Beth Shalom. Richard's emphasis on the needs of our community has had a great impact on all our lives; his values and ethics have set an example for others to follow—that is why it is with great pleasure and esteem that I stand here today to pay tribute to a great citizen of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other esteemed colleagues to join me in congratulating Richard on being honored as Valley Beth Shalom's Man of the Year. His wife, his children, and his community can be proud of

Richard's accomplishments. His unselfish dedication will be marked forever in our history.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE SIKH NATION: A TIME TO SPEAK OUT FOR FREEDOM

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take this opportunity to wish our Sikh friends a happy Vaisakhi Day. This day commemorates the anniversary of the founding of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. It is an extremely important day in the Sikh calendar.

In 1999, only 2 years from now, the Sikh Nation will celebrate its 300th anniversary. This will be a major celebration for the Sikh Nation and its friends. However, it will be diminished if the Sikhs continue to live under the kind of brutal tyranny and repression where human rights violations are committed by the occupying Indian forces.

A recent example on March 15, 1997, involved the abduction and murder of Kashmir Singh, an official of the Akali Dal or Amritsar. Kashmir Singh was picked up by the police in the middle of the night by the police and murdered. His lifeless body was then dumped at the district hospital. On September 6, 1995, the police kidnapped human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalsa, who had published a report exposing their policy of mass cremations. Last year it was reported that the police picked up and murdered a 3-year-old Sikh boy, his father, and his uncle, who were all suspected terrorists. Quite frankly, it is difficult for me to believe that a 3-year-old boy could be a terrorist. The regime has also detained and harassed Ram Narayan Kumar, a Hindu human rights activist who produced the video, "Disappearances in Punjab," which was provided to me last year by the Council of Khalistan. The list goes on and on.

All told, it is estimated that over a quarter of a million Sikhs have been persecuted for speaking out for what they believe in. In America, we call it free speech. In India, they clearly do not.

These are just a few examples of human rights violations committed by India. We must continue to press India to respect basic human rights. If India does not comply, then the United States should stop sending them millions of dollars in foreign aid. It is time to take action to end this injustice. Then we can join our Khalistani friends in celebrating their 300th anniversary.

I hope my colleagues will take a few minutes to review the following article on the murder of Kashmir Singh.

[From the Indian Express, Mar. 17, 1997]

A COLD-BLOODED KILLING?

(By Atul Sangar)

HOSHIARPUR, March 16.—Widespread resentment prevails amongst the residents of Pandori Rukmana village, located about 10 km from Hoshiarpur on the Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar road, and several other villages, over the killing of 26-year-old Kashmir Singh, allegedly by a Tarn Taran police party on Friday night.

The body was cremated today after a post-mortem examination which showed wounds on the neck and knee caps.

Such was the anger of the people that the day the incident took place, villagers from the area collected in large numbers at Prabhat Chowk, in Hoshiarpur, demanding registration of a case by the police. However, after about six hours of dharna and blocking of traffic, it was only when Punjab minister Sarup Singh got caught in the traffic jam and was later gheraoed by the villagers, that the case was registered, said Professor Guralp Singh, uncle of Kashmir Singh.

A gloomy atmosphere prevailed in the village when this reporter visited the family of Kashmir Singh. His father Jeet Singh said tearfully, "we were sleeping inside when suddenly 10 to 12 persons, some in plain-clothes and others in uniform, caught hold of me by the throat. On hearing my shrieks, my son also came to my room. We were told by police and others to keep quiet and were apprehensive that these persons may be bad elements. They tried to grab and drag us out of the house. Two or three rounds were fired during this scuffle and we were bundled into a four-wheeler with a blanket over our faces."

Jeet Singh, a farmer and junior employee of a semi-government undertaking, said that his son was farming and had studied up to BSC-I. He said that after being "kidnapped" they were made to travel for about 20 minutes and he was pushed out of the vehicle near a sheller at Kanani-Wala village where he asked for water from the sheller attendant. Barefoot, he later started walking back and took a lift from a taxi and reached the village.

Meanwhile, at the village, the ladies, including Kashmir's wife Harpreet Kaur, raised a hue and cry and the sarpanch, lambardar and others gathered.

According to the members of Kashmir's family, the duo were taken away around 12.30 or 1 a.m. and Jeet Singh returned around 3 or 4 p.m.

Jeet Singh's house is partially constructed and wood work is incomplete in several rooms. He left behind an eight-month old child.

Later, the villagers approached the police and rang them up from the panchayat telephone but persons turned up from the Nasrala Chowki only.

Lambardar Ajeet Singh said that Kashmir was wrongly being defamed as having terrorist links. Others told The Indian Express that Kashmir was an activist and pracharak of Akali Dal (Mann).

Mann also visited the village today. Sympathising with the villagers, he is reported to have said that the Badal government was going the way of previous governments.

A couple of empty cartridges were recovered from the courtyard of the house today.

On the other hand, the Hoshiarpur police and their counterparts in Tarn Taran have contended that Kashmir had terrorist links and was killed in an encounter with the police.

Shera, a resident of a neighbouring village, said, "we never expected this kind of treatment from the Badal government and the police."

But it seems nothing has changed.

Many in the area expressed frustration over the state of affairs."

The SSP of Hoshiarpur was not available for comments despite several attempts to contact him.

Chandigarh: Director General of Punjab Police P.C. Dogra has defended the police action resulting in the death of Kashmir Singh.

The latter, he said, was not only wanted by the police but had also made a murderous assault on the police party carrying him.

While one SPO and witnesses had been seriously injured by him with a sword, the police, he claimed, had acted in self-defence.

THE MORRIS K. UDALL PARKINSON'S RESEARCH ACT OF 1997

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and privilege today to join with Representative HENRY WAXMAN and 106 of our colleagues in introducing H.R. 1260, the Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act of 1997. This legislation is designed to expand and coordinate research on Parkinson's disease to speed the discovery of a cure for this devastating disorder.

The bill authorizes \$100 million in fiscal year 1998 and such sums as may be necessary in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 to expand basic and clinical research, establish up to 10 Morris K. Udall Parkinson's research centers across the country, provide for a coordinated program of research and training with respect to Parkinson's disease at the National Institutes of Health, and establish a grant awards program to support researchers who demonstrate the potential for making breakthrough discoveries in Parkinson's.

Parkinson's disease is a chronic, progressive disorder affecting 1 million Americans. In its final stages, the disease robs individuals of the ability to speak or move. Although Parkinson's disease costs society an estimated \$26 billion a year in medical and lost productivity costs—costs which will escalate as the baby boom generation ages—Parkinson's research is severely underfunded. The research funding level has essentially been flat for the past 5 years, averaging about \$26 million a year, or only \$26 per patient in direct research funding.

I encourage my colleagues who have not already done so to cosponsor the Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act and join us in the search for a cure for this devastating disease.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL ELECTRONIC AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE ACT OF 1997

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Federal Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Compliance Act of 1997. This legislation would strengthen current law that requires information technology purchased by Federal agencies to be accessible to their employees with disabilities. It also would continue the existing expectation that States receiving Federal funds for disability programs meet accessibility guidelines in their information technology acquisitions.

There are approximately 145,000 Federal employees with disabilities, and they comprise 7.5 percent of the Federal work force. While they are employed in a variety of agencies, most of them work in the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Department of Agriculture. We can be proud that the Federal Government is offering solid employment opportunities to so many

people with disabilities and taking advantage of the talents, insights, and knowledge that they have to share.

Information technology has played a large role in opening jobs in the Federal Government and elsewhere to people with disabilities. For example, an estimated 43 percent of employed people who are blind or visually impaired use computers to write. However, information technology can also shut the door to employment for people with disabilities if isn't accessible to them. Web sites with heavy graphics content, for instance, may not be designed to be compatible with software commonly used by people who are blind or visually impaired to read information on computer screens.

So it is imperative to Federal employees with disabilities for Federal agencies to purchase information technology that gives them a chance to do their jobs instead of cutting them off from full participation in the work force.

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act was designed to achieve this goal. It calls on Federal agencies to follow guidelines established by the General Services Administration and the Department of Education to ensure that their information technology is accessible to people with disabilities. Unfortunately, section 508 contains no enforcement mechanism, and many Federal agencies are not in compliance with the guidelines.

The Federal Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Compliance Act of 1997 would add teeth to section 508 by establishing a way to enforce agency compliance with the guidelines. It asks the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to develop uniform procedures for Federal agencies to use each year to certify whether or not they are in compliance with section 508 guidelines. OMB also is given authority to review agency compliance statements and assist agencies in making their information technology systems accessible to their employees with disabilities.

Additionally, the legislation addresses another problem related to section 508 guidelines. The Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1994 contain a mechanism to encourage States to follow section 508 guidelines as a condition for receiving Federal funding for disability related projects. However, this law is expected to expire in a few years. My legislation takes the language from the Technology Act and inserts it into the Rehabilitation Act as one of the expectations for States to meet in exchange for vocational rehabilitation funding from the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will help make the Federal Government a better workplace for people with disabilities. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by supporting the Federal Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Compliance Act of 1997.

CONGRESSMAN MCGOVERN CONGRATULATES LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the following citizens of Mas-

sachusetts for their outstanding work in making the St. Patrick's Day parade in Fall River, MA, such a tremendous success. As members of the Fall River St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee their hard work and commitment are keeping the city's once lost tradition of a St. Patrick's Day parade alive and well. The parade has become a multicultural event for all the residents of southeastern Massachusetts and its organizers deserve our recognition.

Chuck Gregory, Chairman, Thomas Murphy, Coordinator, Thomas Quinn, Ambassador, John O'Neil, Treasurer, Brian Burns, Treasurer, Richard O'Neil, Events Coordinator, Ron Boulay, Coordinator, Willie Brown T.V. Commentator, Butch Hyland, David Lown, Paul Donnelly, Charlie Donnelly, Sean Murphy, William Ready, Dan Morris, and Robert O'Neil.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE JUDICIAL REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased, along with many of my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, to introduce the Judicial Reform Act of 1997. This necessary legislation addresses one of the most disturbing problems facing our constitutional system today—the infrequent but intolerable breach of the separation of powers by some members of the Federal judiciary.

The first reform contained in this bill was developed originally by a valued member of the committee, Representative BONO of California. Recognizing the unjust effect on voting rights created by injunctions issued in California by one judge against the will of the people of the State as reflected in propositions 187 and 209, this bill provides that requests for injunctions in cases challenging the constitutionality of measures passed by a State referendum must be heard by a three-judge court. Like other Federal voting rights legislation containing a provision providing for a hearing by a three-judge court, the Judicial Reform Act of 1997 is designed to protect voters in the exercise of their vote and to further protect the results of that vote. It requires that legislation voted upon and approved directly by the citizens of a State be afforded the protection of a three-judge court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2284 where an application for an injunction is brought in Federal court to arrest the enforcement of the referendum on the premise that the referendum is unconstitutional.

In effect, where the entire populace of a State democratically exercises a direct vote on an issue, one Federal judge will not be able to issue an injunction preventing the enforcement of the will of the people of that State. Rather, three judges, at the trial level, according to procedures already provided by statute, will hear the application for an injunction and determine whether the requested injunction should issue. An appeal is taken directly to the Supreme Court, expediting the enforcement of the referendum if the final decision is that the referendum is constitutional. Such an expedited procedure is already provided for in other voting rights cases. It should be no different in this case, since a State is redistricted

for purposes of a vote on a referendum into one voting block. The Congressional Research Service estimates that these 3-judge courts would be required less than 10 times in a decade under this bill, causing a very insubstantial burden on the Federal judiciary, while substantially protecting the rights of the voters of a State.

This bill recognizes that State referenda reflect, more than any other process, the one-person-one-vote system, and seeks to protect a fundamental part of our national foundation. This bill will implement a fair and effective policy that preserves a proper balance in Federal-State relations. I applaud Mr. BONO for his efforts in extending the protection afforded to Voting Rights Act cases to direct initiatives of the people.

The second reform contained in this bill was developed by the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Representative CANADY of Florida. It allows immediate [interlocutory] appeals of class action certifications by a Federal district judge.

When a district judge determines that an action may be maintained as a class action, the provisions contained in the Judicial Reform Act allow a party to that case to appeal that decision immediately to the proper court of appeals without delaying the progress of the underlying case. This prevents automatic certification of class actions by judges whose decisions to certify may go unchallenged because the parties have invested too many resources into the case before an appeal is allowed.

This bill will also prevent abuses by attorneys who bring class action suits when they are not warranted, and provides protection to defendants who may be forced to expend unnecessary resources at trial, only to find that a class action was improperly brought against them in the first place.

The third reform contained in this bill was developed by another valued member of the committee, Representative BRYANT of Tennessee. It requires that a complaint brought against a Federal judge be sent to a circuit other than the one in which the judge who is the object of the complaint sits for review. This will provide for a more objective review of the complaint and improve the efficacy of the Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980, 28 U.S.C. 372—The 1980 Act—which established a mechanism for the filing of complaints against Federal judges.

Under those procedures, a complaint alleging that a Federal judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts may be filed with the clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the circuit in which the Federal judge to be complained against sits. Under the act, a special committee will report to the judicial council of the circuit, which will decide what action, if any, should be taken.

By requiring that complaints filed under the 1980 act be transferred to a circuit other than the circuit in which the alleged wrongdoer sits, more objectivity and accountability will exist for litigants who find themselves in need of relief from a judge who is not properly performing his or her functions.

The fourth reform contained in this bill prohibits a Federal court from imposing taxes, a function reserved to legislative bodies, for the purpose of enforcing a legal decision. Mr. Speaker, seizing the power of the public purse by imposing taxes on any community is an

egregious example of how some members of the judiciary have breached this Nation's founding principle of separation of powers and undermined the concept of self-rule.

In some cases, judges have designed in specific detail local school systems and public housing systems, and then ordered tax increases to finance the spending bills disguised in their judicial rulings. State and Federal laws leave budget and spending authority to legislative bodies, because only a body which represents the will of the people can decide properly how to spend the people's taxes. While rulings on due process are important to protect the rights of litigants, any remedy which would force the public to pay more in taxes must come from the House of the people and not from the authority of the bench. The judiciary is not equipped nor given the power to make such decisions. To allow otherwise is to usurp self-rule and replace it with self-appointed authority. As four Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court have stated, the imposition of taxes by courts "disregards fundamental precepts for the democratic control of public institutions. The power of taxation is one that the Federal judiciary does not possess."

This bill will restore the proper balance defined in the Constitution between the Federal branches and Federal-State relations by prohibiting courts from imposing taxes on any community. It retains accountability by legislatures to the electorate, and not to judges.

The fifth reform contained in this bill was also developed by Representative CANADY. It allows all parties on one side of a civil case brought in Federal district court to agree, after initial assignment to a judge, to bring a motion requiring that the case by reassigned to a different judge. Each side of the case may exercise this option only once.

This substitution of judge, or, as referred to in the bill, "reassignment of case as of right" provision mirrors similar State laws and allows litigants on both sides of a case to avoid being subjected to a particular Federal judge, appointed for life, in any specific case. It might be used by litigants in a community to avoid forum shopping by the other side in a case, or to avoid a judge who is known to engage in improper courtroom behavior or who regularly exceeds judicial authority.

This provision is not meant to replace appellate review of trial judges' decisions, but rather to complement appellate review by encouraging judges to fairly administer their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution. Many judges face constant reversals on appeal, but still force litigants to bear extraordinary costs before them and further bear the burden of overcoming standards of review on appeal. This provision allows litigants some freedom in ensuring that due process will be given to their case before they bear the costs associated with litigating in trial court and will encourage the judiciary to be as impartial as required by their charge.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is limited in scope. It reforms the procedures of the Federal courts to ensure fairness in the hearing of cases without stripping jurisdiction, or reclaiming any powers granted by Congress to the lower courts. It does assure that litigants in Federal courts will be entitled to fair rules of practice and procedure leading to the due process of claims.

I commend the entire Committee on the Judiciary for their work in procuring these re-

forms to our courts, and look forward to hearings on this bill in the middle of May by the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, chaired by Representative HOWARD COBLE.

SALUTE TO THE DEVIL PUP PROGRAM

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Devil Pups, an outstanding program that has served Ventura County and California for over 40 years.

The Devil Pups Program was started in 1954 with the objective of developing the qualities of good citizenship, self-control, confidence, personal discipline, teamwork, respect for family and country in young men 14 through 17 years of age. Through interaction with Marine Corps leaders and observation of Marine training, Devil Pups instill a greater sense of pride and personal accomplishment in each of the program's graduates.

As one of the first Devil Pup recruits in 1958, I can personally speak of its merits. I began the program a young boy and emerged a young man. We trained like Marines and we felt like Marines—except we occasionally had access to water while the Marines carried canteens.

Devil Pups gain insight into the principles on which our Nation was founded and thus enhance their pride of country and its flag. During their 10 days at camp, Devil Pups learn first aid, physical conditioning, attend educational lectures on the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and much more.

In this time of reliance on Government Expenditure, the Devil Pups are unique. The program is financed entirely by donations from charitable foundations, business corporations, and individuals. They do not accept nor solicit grants from the Federal Government. And, more importantly, there is no cost to the pup or his family.

The Devil Pups and the fine volunteers who operate the program are models for our community and our youth. I wish each of them many more successes.

PROPERTY CLAIMS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the last Congress, I introduced a resolution on the difficult subject of property claims arising from Fascist- and Communist-era confiscations in Central and Eastern Europe. As with the previous resolution, I am joined by my colleagues from the Helsinki Commission in introducing this resolution. Mr. PORTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SALMON, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. CARDIN have agreed to be original cosponsors of this resolution.

This resolution stemmed from a hearing I convened in July with Under Secretary of

Commerce Stuart Eizenstat and Chairwoman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission Delissa Ridgway. In compelling testimony presented to the Helsinki Commission, these two individuals outlined the maze of programs and procedures which govern property claims in Central and Eastern Europe today. Chairwoman Ridgway's Commission is primarily concerned with adjudicating agreements on behalf of American claimants in those instances where agreements between the United States and foreign governments have already been reached. Under Secretary Eizenstat has sought to engage these governments in a dialog about these issues, to foster a greater acknowledgment of past wrongs, and to discern the ways in which the process of making compensation or restitution can be further advanced. I commend both of these people for the strong leadership they have shown in their work.

Mr. Speaker, the procedures that exist for compensation or restitution differ from country to country, often requiring claimants to travel a road so encumbered with conditions and qualifications that it must be a miracle for anyone to have any property returned. And that, of course, is only in those countries which have actually adopted restitution or compensation laws—many countries in this region have not even taken that step. I am particularly anxious to ensure that the survivors of Nazi persecution—people who, in many instances, were unable to receive compensation made available to their counterparts in the West or in Israel—receive the belated compensation that may enable them to live their remaining days in dignity. Moreover, I am deeply troubled that several countries in this region have adopted compensation or restitution laws that discriminate on the basis of citizenship or residency, a move that clearly and unfairly discriminates against American claimants.

I hope other Members of Congress will join me in signaling the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and, in particular, calling for the urgent return of property formerly belonging to Jewish communities as a means of redressing the especially compelling problems of aging and often destitute survivors of the Holocaust. In addition, this resolution calls for countries to remove from their books restrictions which require claimants seeking compensation or restitution to have the citizenship of, or residency in, the country from which they seek compensation or restitution.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H. CON. RES.—

Whereas Fascist and Communist dictatorships have caused immeasurable human suffering and loss, degrading not only every conceivable human right, but the human spirit itself;

Whereas the villainy of communism was dedicated, in particular, to the organized and systematic destruction of private property ownership;

Whereas the wrongful and illegal confiscation of property perpetrated by Fascist and Communist regimes was often specifically designed to victimize people because of their religion, national or social origin, or expressed opposition to the regimes which repressed them;

Whereas Fascists and Communists often obtained possession of properties confiscated from the victims of the systems they actively supported;

Whereas Jewish individuals and communities were often twice victimized, first by the Nazis and their collaborators and then by the subsequent Communist regimes;

Whereas churches, synagogues, mosques, and other religious properties were also destroyed or confiscated as a means of breaking the spiritual devotion and allegiance of religious adherents;

Whereas Fascists, Nazis, and Communists have used foreign financial institutions to launder and hold wrongfully and illegally confiscated property and convert it to their own personal use;

Whereas some foreign financial institutions violated their fiduciary duty to their customers by converting to their own use financial assets belonging to Holocaust victims while denying heirs access to these assets;

Whereas refugees from communism, in addition to being wrongly stripped of their private property, were often forced to relinquish their citizenship in order to protect themselves and their families from reprisals by the Communists who ruled their countries;

Whereas the participating states of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe have agreed to give full recognition and protection to all types of property, including private property, as well as the right to prompt, just, and effective compensation in the event private property is taken for public use;

Whereas the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the Caucasus and Central Asia, have entered a post-Communist period of transition and democratic development, and many countries have begun the difficult and wrenching process of trying to right the past wrongs of previous totalitarian regimes;

Whereas restrictions which require those whose properties have been wrongly plundered by Nazi or Communist regimes to reside in or have the citizenship of the country from which they now seek restitution or compensation are arbitrary and discriminatory in violation of international law; and

Whereas the rule of law and democratic norms require that the activity of governments and their administrative agencies be exercised in accordance with the laws passed by their parliaments or legislatures and such laws themselves must be consistent with international human rights standards: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) welcomes the efforts of many post-Communist countries to address the complex and difficult question of the status of plundered properties;

(2) urges countries which have not already done so to return plundered properties to their rightful owners or, as an alternative, pay compensation, in accordance with principles of justice and in a manner that is just, transparent, and fair;

(3) calls for the urgent return of property formerly belonging to Jewish communities as a means of redressing the particularly compelling problems of aging and destitute survivors of the Holocaust;

(4) calls on the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and any other country with restrictions which require those whose properties have been wrongly plundered by Nazi or Communist regimes to reside in or have the citizenship of the country from which they now seek restitution or compensation to remove such restrictions from their restitution or compensation laws;

(5) calls upon foreign financial institutions, and the states having legal authority over their operation, that possess wrongfully and illegally property confiscated from Holo-

caust victims, from residents of former Warsaw Pact states who were forbidden by Communist law from obtaining restitution of such property, and from states that were occupied by Nazi, Fascist, or Communist forces, to assist and to cooperate fully with efforts to restore this property to its rightful owners; and

(6) urges post-Communist countries to pass and effectively implement laws that provide for restitution of, or compensation for, plundered property.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 582: THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on February 4, Representative COYNE and myself introduced a bill to provide for an immediate correction of a serious Medicare beneficiary problem: the overcharging of seniors and the disabled by hospital outpatient departments [HOPD].

The President's budget also calls for a correction of this problem, but phases in the correction over a 10-year period.

In Medicare, the program generally pays 80 percent of part B bills and the patient pays 20 percent. But because of the way the HOPD benefit was drafted, currently beneficiaries are paying about 45 percent and Medicare 55 percent. Simply put, the problem arises because Medicare pays the hospital on the basis of reasonable cost, while the beneficiary is stuck with 20 percent of charges—and charges can be anything the hospital wants to say they are.

Recently, the American Association of Retired Persons asked its members for examples of problems they had had with HOPD billings. They received an overwhelming response, and over the coming weeks, I would like to enter some of these letters in the RECORD.

These examples are the proof of why we need to fix this problem ASAP.

The first is from Mrs. Patterson of Chico, CA, who was in the hospital 5 hours, and Medicare paid the full bill—less than 20 percent—of over \$4,000, including \$900 of pharmacy.

Curious to me on the hospital bill is the box at bottom right, showing expected payment of Medicare \$327.52, estimated amount not paid by Medicare \$3016.18. In questioning the hospital bookkeeping office, I was told that Medicare actually pays only the small amount and the hospital absorbs the rest.

Mrs. Patterson, or her medigap policy if she had one, paid \$818.80 on total charges of \$4094—20 percent of charges. Medicare then determined that the fair cost of the procedure was \$1146.32, but since Mrs. Patterson had already paid \$818.80, Medicare only paid the rest of the fair cost—or \$327.52. What the bookkeeper didn't tell Mrs. Patterson was that what the hospital "absorbed" was an outrageous and unjustified charge that no one should have paid—sort of like the sticker price on an auto at a used car dealership. Yet in this case, the beneficiary paid 71.5 percent of the fair cost and Medicare 28.5 percent—a far cry from Medicare's "promise" of a 20–80 percent split.

The second letter printed below is from the Robertson family of Alhambra, CA, for cataract

surgery. In this case, the total Medicare allowed cost of the procedure was \$2114.80, but Medicare didn't pay 80 percent—it only paid 47 percent and the patient paid 53 percent.

The last letter is also printed below, from a man in north central California. It reflects the absolute nonsense hospitals are telling patients when they question these bills. When you examine the bills—not reprinted below—it is clear that on a bill showing charges of \$2522.50, the patient paid 20 percent of the charges or \$504.50. Medicare determined that the cost of the procedure was worth \$933.33, but since the beneficiary had already paid \$504.50, Medicare only owed another \$428.83. In this case, the beneficiary paid 54 percent of the fair cost, while Medicare escaped with only paying 46 percent.

These letters are a testament to the need to pass H.R. 582.

ROBERTSON,
Alhambra, CA, September 17, 1996.
AARP, OUTPATIENT STORIES,
Dept. 601 E St. NW,
Washington, DC.

The enclosed Medicare EOMB copy is for cataract surgery services, surgeons fee not included.

Medicare paid the hospital \$988.45. This payment is not disclosed on the EOMB.

As shown on the EOMB, the patient is responsible for \$1,126.35.

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to see that you are concerned about the Medicare outpatient matter. At the time of my cataract surgery (see dates) I could not get anybody interested.

As you say in your article and also in the latest Medicare Handbook (Page 15 under

heading "What You Pay") the patient pays 20% of the charges not of the amount that Medicare approves of, as is usually the case with part B of Medicare. It does not say that Medicare is responsible for 80% of the charges and indeed, in my case it only paid 17% of the charges (see copy of the bill) although I paid my 20%. As you can see, the remaining 63% was written off and no one paid it.

At the time, I called the hospital on the phone and the representative said that the hospital has a special contract with Medicare allowing them to pay the tiny fraction of the charges (17%). She claimed that the \$1,589.17 write-off was a "loss" to the hospital.

As I said in the beginning, I am glad that someone with clout is interested in this unfairness.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 10, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 11

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the increase in personal bankruptcies and the crisis in consumer credit.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings on proposals to reform the performance, efficiency, and use of resources of the Food and Drug Administration.

SD-430

APRIL 14

1:30 p.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to review the Tax Foundation's report entitled "Tax Freedom Day 1997".

SD-215

APRIL 15

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the U.S.-Japan bilateral relationship.

SD-419

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Training Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine innovations in adult training.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings concerning petitions filed in connection with a contested U.S. Senate election held in Louisiana in November 1996.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Housing Service, the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Alter-

native Agricultural Research and Commercialization Center, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues affecting immigrant entrepreneurs.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on counter-terrorism issues.

S-146, Capitol

Armed Services

Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 450, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, focusing on trends in the industrial and technology base supporting national defense.

SR-232A

Armed Services
Readiness Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 450, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, and S. 451, the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, focusing on environmental and military construction issues.

SR-222

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of the Army.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-124

Finance

To hold hearings to examine education tax proposals.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the Census in the year 2000.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 6, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

SD-226

Small Business

Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Education.

SD-124

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Federal Government's role in television programming.

SD-342

Judiciary

Youth Violence Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the need for more juvenile bedspace and juvenile record-sharing.

SD-226

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on crop and revenue insurance issues.

SR-332

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-192

9:15 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine opportunities for improvement in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Training Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine innovations in youth training.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider the committee's course of action concerning petitions filed in connection with a contested U.S. Senate election held in Louisiana in November 1996.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Persian Gulf War issues.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Readiness Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 450, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, focusing on the status of the operational readiness of the U.S. military forces.

SR-222

Finance

To hold hearings on certain revenue raising provisions of the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1998.

SD-215

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine proposals to improve the health status of children.

SD-430

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
SD-192

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Environmental Management Program of the Department of Energy.
SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on medical programs.
SD-192

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the Administration's proposal on NATO enlargement.
SH-216

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the National Endowment for the Arts/National Endowment for the Humanities.
SD-192

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Corp of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.
SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to vocational education.
SD-430

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.
SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review a GAO evaluation of the development of the Draft Tongass Land Management Plan.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Resources.
SD-124

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities.
SD-430

APRIL 30

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the structure and modernization of the National Guard.
SD-192

MAY 1

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of the Interior.
SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Public Health and Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine biomedical research priorities.
SD-430

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SD-138

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on environmental programs.
SD-192

MAY 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.
SD-192

JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

JUNE 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Readiness Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 450, the National Defense Act for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, focusing on Department of Defense depot maintenance privatization initiatives.
SR-222

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for Russia and the Newly Independent States.
SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-138